

Bulletin of Friends' Historical Association

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232 South 7th Street
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NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The Membership Committee would call the attention of the members of the Historical Association to the fact that our activities could be greatly expanded if we had a larger membership.

Any member of the Society of Friends and also non-Friends are eligible for membership and the committee would welcome nominations. Kindly forward such nominations to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, John W. Cadbury, Jr., Moorestown, New Jersey.

Annual membership dues, \$2.00. Life membership, \$50.00.

"Perpetual Membership" has been provided for by the following amendment to the Constitution:

Upon receipt of any gift or bequest of one thousand dollars or more, the donor or the person in whose memory the fund is given shall be elected to perpetual membership. The names of such members shall be printed in all lists of membership, and if the person is deceased the name shall be followed by the words, "In Memoriam."

Bulletin of Friends' Historical Association

SUMMER MEETING OF FRIENDS' HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1932

COMMEMORATING THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM PENN IN AMERICA

The program printed on a following page sets forth the activities of another interesting and inspiring meeting of Friends' Historical Association. The historical papers printed herewith are permanent memoirs of the occasion. Yet to give the reader a real picture of the pilgrimage the BULLETIN reproduces also the following descriptive paragraphs from a valuable account of it by our fellow member, C. Wilfred Conard.¹

"Not only was the weather marvelously favorable to the occasion, but the municipality of Chester contributed much to its completeness. The gracious welcome of Mayor Ward, delivered in the old town hall, offered us the freedom of the City. Our great cavalcade of automobiles (more than a hundred of them and twice as many as were expected) was escorted through the streets by the Chief of Police, in person, and his presence was an adequate assurance against red lights and traffic regulations. And so our visit to the ancient landmarks of Penn's coming to Pennsylvania was made under most fortunate conditions.

"The march of that which we call civilization has dealt hardly with the things of the past. The monument which marks the spot where Penn first set foot on the land of his new possession stands well away from the water, and beside the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The site of Robert Wade's 'Essex House,' where he welcomed the great visitor, is now a barren and treeless street, built up with narrow brick dwellings. The noble trees which were there are forever gone. The Roadstead in front of Wade's Wharf, in which the ships of the emigrants swung at anchor, is now 'made land,' and given over to the call of big busi-

¹ As printed in *The Friend* (Phila.), 6 mo. 2, 1932, pp. 581-582.

ness. The waters of the Delaware and of Chester Creek, then sweet and pure, and alive with fish and wild game, in their season, are now polluted with the foul waste of our age of industry and material progress. As one gazes at the sordid desolation of the place, which is unfortunately typical of so much of our industrial community, and reflects on all of the beauty that has been, and that has been so ruthlessly destroyed, he wonders when mankind will so far advance in the slow climb toward intelligence that consideration of the things that are lovely and worthy to be engaged will take an equal place with mechanical utility and efficiency—when the purity and beauty of our landscape and our surroundings will weigh equally with the productivity of our mills and the cost of our machine-made merchandise.

"The same thoughts came to us as we looked on the fine old meeting-house built in 1736 of imported English bricks, and still substantial though in ill repair, and no longer used by Friends. Once it was in the center of the city's activities, just off the market square, and with a good view of the river. But Friends have long ago moved their residences from Market Square, and the river has ceased to be a thing of beauty. The old meeting-house site maintains a faded dignity, amid dilapidated surroundings—a monument to a past and well-nigh forgotten age. Nearby in the Old Swedes' Burying Ground, is the grave and monument to John Morton, a leading citizen of the Province, and chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the convention which adopted the Declaration of Independence. It is said that his was the deciding vote cast on that memorable day. Across the street, in what was formerly the Episcopal Churchyard, was the grave of James Sandelands, one of those first citizens of Chester who welcomed Penn, and under his leadership did noble service in laying the foundations of the new commonwealth. His mural gravestone, once in the old yard, but later moved to another location, was very well described in a paper read by George Norman Highley. Evangeline L. Harvey read an interesting paper on the Washington Inn, still standing and in service, in which General George Washington wrote his only account for Congress, of the Battle of Brandywine.

"The home of Caleb Pusey, still standing beside Chester Creek at Upland, is the only dwelling house remaining in which Penn was a guest at the time of his first visit to America. It was a humble one-story stone dwelling in Penn's time, located more than a mile up the creek from its mouth, and from Robert Wade's home. It must have been somewhat in the country, in the view of the more sophisticated dwellers in the 'City.' But the 'Pusey House' still stands, while there is nothing left of the more urban parts of the settlement. And Caleb Pusey himself, an interested Friend and man of affairs in the infant colony, has left an indelible mark

for good upon its history, more lasting perhaps than his dwelling house.

"The bright spot among the vanishing monuments of past days is the old Town Hall of Chester, built in 1724, and still standing to remind us that Colonial Pennsylvania had good taste and built worthily more than two hundred years ago. The venerable building stands in the center of the business district of the city, and has been very skilfully restored within recent years, so that it now appears much as it did when it was first built, and remains one of the oldest if not *the* oldest public building continuously in use, on the American continent. James G. A. Campbell, one of the best informed of the men of Chester, told us something of this old building, and how, a few years ago, the 'more progressive' citizens wanted to demolish the old Hall, and build something more worthy of an ambitious city. Fortunately such vandalism was blocked, and under the leadership of the late Governor Sproul, the ancient structure was saved and restored to its present interesting condition. Its colonial design, fine lines and the beautiful masonry of its walls, speak eloquently of the good taste of its builders.

"All history is not of the distant past. Each day and each hour, new chapters are written in the archives of time—and of Friends' Historical Association, and when those of us who were present on this memorable occasion shall peruse again the chapters which record the events of the day, not the least interesting will be those which tell of the delightful gathering in the late afternoon sunshine, beneath the great trees which shade the meeting-house on Chestnut Street. From many places Friends were assembled, and many not Friends, and together broke bread in that fellowship which grows only out of a common appreciation of a noble past and a common purpose for a noble future.

"Perhaps this social opportunity was the most profitable part of the day for many of us, but every part of the meeting was remarkably well-planned and carried through."

PROGRAM OF

FRIENDS' HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

SUMMER MEETING

In observance of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in America, 1682-1932.

Held at the place of his first landing in Pennsylvania, Upland, now Chester, Seventh Day, Fifth Month 21, 1932, at 2.30 P.M., Daylight-Saving Time, at Friends' Meeting House, 24th and Chestnut Streets, Chester.

Charles Francis Jenkins, President of Friends' Historical Association, Presiding:

PART I

(At the Meeting House)

William Penn and His First American Host, 1682, Robert Wade, the Earliest Quaker Settler on the West Side of the Delaware River, 1676.—By ALBERT COOK MYERS, of Moylan, Pennsylvania.

Embarkation, Voyage and Arrival of William Penn on the Ship "Welcome," Robert Greenaway, Master, 1682.—By GEORGE VAUX, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Lydia Wade, the First American Hostess of William Penn.—By LYDIA SHARPLESS HAWKINS, of Moylan, Pennsylvania.

Friends' Meetings and Meeting Houses at Chester.—By WALTER F. PRICE, of Moylan, Pennsylvania.

Site of the House of Defence, Meeting Place of the First Pennsylvania Assembly, 1682.—By HARRY E. SPROGELL, of Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

David Lloyd, His House and Grave.—By BURTON ALVA KONKLE, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Caleb Pusey and His House, Built 1683, the Oldest Dwelling in Pennsylvania.—By MARY E. WILLIAMSON, of Media, Pennsylvania.

Map of Chester as William Penn Knew It.—By CHESTER F. BAKER, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

PART II

Visit to Penn's Landing Place and other points of interest, under guidance.

PART III

(In the old Court House)

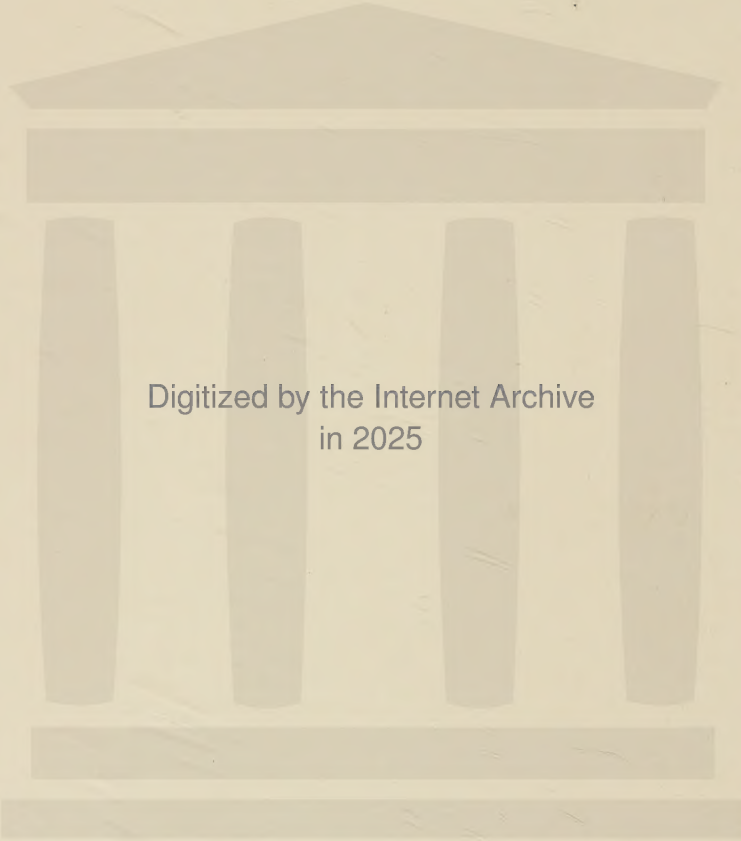
The Old Chester County Court House, Built 1724.—By COLONEL JAMES G. A. CAMPBELL, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

The Old Washington Inn.—By EVANGELINE L. HARVEY, Regent of the Delaware County Chapter of the D. A. R., of Moylan, Pennsylvania.

John Morton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and His Grave.—By AMANDUS JOHNSON, Secretary of the Swedish Colonial Society, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



Interior of the Church of All Hallows, Barking, by the Tower of London, in which William Penn was baptized.



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James Sandelands and His Mural Gravestone.—By GEORGE NORMAN HIGHLEY, of West Chester, Pennsylvania.

PART IV

Return to the Meeting House about 6 P.M. Daylight-Saving Time, for Supper.

ROBERT WADE, THE EARLIEST QUAKER SETTLER
ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE DELAWARE RIVER,
IN 1676, AND THE FIRST AMERICAN HOST
OF WILLIAM PENN, IN 1682

BY ALBERT COOK MYERS ¹

The place of origin in England of Robert Wade, the first Quaker to settle on the west side of the Delaware River, in 1676, hitherto has eluded the search of the historians. Now, however, it is a gratification to state that the missing information has been received from England and is here presented for the first time in public.

As might be expected from the name Essex House, which he applied to his Chester home, Robert Wade was an Essexman. His father was Robert Wade, yeoman, of Earls Colne, County Essex.

This is a parish town, about forty miles northeast of London and ten miles northwest of the ancient Roman city of Colchester, in the same county. The parish takes its name from a nearby stream, the River Colne, and from the family of de Vere, Earls of Oxford, who had a seat here, given to the first of the line, Alberic de Vere, by his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror. The old church contains the arms of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who restored it in 1532. Several older monuments in the church of this noble family were brought from the earlier church of a Benedictine priory, founded in the eleventh century by Aubrey de Vere, one of the monks.

It was of this family, it would seem, that the poet Tennyson, in

¹ A paper read at Chester, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 21, 1932, at the summer meeting of Friends' Historical Association in observance of the 250th anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in America, 1682-1932. In introducing the above paper, the author also presented valuable data concerning William Penn.

his "Lady Clara Vere de Vere—The daughter of a Hundred Earls," sings these familiar lines:

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

While yet in his teens, Robert Wade, the younger, came up to London, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, to learn the carpenter trade. He was placed as an apprentice for seven years, on November 25, 1656, to Robert Leane, of the Houndsditch. This place to which Robert came to live with his master was in East London, just outside the City wall upon the then filled-in moat, so named because it was once a repository for dead dogs and like carrion.

In the year 1659 our young carpenter's apprentice had become a Quaker, and in April of that year he and many others of his sect delivered "A Declaration to the Parliament," protesting against Quaker persecutions. Staunchly they awaited a reply in majestic old Westminster Hall, builded by William Rufus, in 1099 and Richard II in 1394, an edifice with a thousand memories of the chief scenes in English history, of famous trials, and of coronation feasts, still standing, one of the glories of England.

In 1662 and 1664 Robert Wade was a prisoner for his belief in London. As a carpenter of the city he was married Fourth Month 28, 1664, in Friends' Meeting at the Peel, in St. John's Street, London, to Lydia Evans, of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, London.

In 1667, when he himself received an apprentice for seven years, he was styled Citizen and Carpenter of Houndsditch, indicating that he had attained to the dignity of membership in that important corporation of London, the Carpenters' Company.

June 28, 1675, while still a resident of London, he received a deed from John Fenwick for 500 acres of land in West New Jersey. Leaving his wife behind, he came over to that Province with Fenwick in the Ship *Griffin*, arriving at Salem, September 24th of the same year.

Dissatisfied with the wrangling that went on in Fenwick's Colony, Robert Wade came over the Delaware River to Upland, locating upon the plantation called "Printzdorp," which he pur-

chased March 21, 1675-6, changing its name to "Essex House." He acquired it from its earlier occupant, Armegot, widow of Johan Papegoja, Vice-Governor of New Sweden, 1653-1654, and successor in ownership to her father, Johan Printz, the Swedish first Governor, 1643-1653, in present Pennsylvania.

June 25, 1676, as one of the chief purchasers from Fenwick, Wade joined with him and others in an agreement of settlement and division of lands within Fenwick's Colony, which provided for the laying out of the towns of Cohansey and Salem.

The following letter of Robert Wade is dated "Delarware River the place called Upland, the 2d. of the 2d. Month 1676."

"Dear and Loving Wife,

. . . had John Fenwick done wisely, we had not been disperst . . . I hope thou wilt be well satisfied to come and live here, . . . I have bought a Plantation by the advice and consent of some Friends, upon which there is a very good house, a great deal of Out-housing, Orchards, and Gardens ready planted, and well fenced; I do intend . . . after the Harvest is gotten in, to come to England for thee, and I hope thou wilt be willing to come, seeing here are severall of thy Neighbours whom thou knowest well, as Richard Guy and his Wife, and William Hancock and his Wife, and many others: and here is an honest Friend with me, that would have a fourth part of the Land."²

Another letter of Robert Wade to his wife, dated Fourth Month 17, 1676, contains the following:

"R. Guy hath bought a Plantation close by me, so we shall be very near Neighbours, and the rest of our acquaintance are near us, and I hope now thou art satisfied by John Meadock that I could not write to thee before."³

Further information is contained in a letter from Roger Pederick to his wife in England: "From Delaware River the 14th day of the 14th [sic] Month 1676 . . . I am with Robert Wade, who has bought a plantation, and I am to have part with him, which will come to a little above 26 l."⁴

In 1676 William Edmundson, the noted Quaker minister from Ireland, records in his printed *Journal* that on a First Day "we

² See *A Further Account of New Jersey* [Printed 1676], pp. 6-7.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 12-14.

went to Uplands, where were a few Friends met at Robert Wade's House, and we were glad of one another, and comforted in the Lord, after Meeting [accompanied by Robert Wade] we took Boat, and went to Salem, about Thirty Miles there lived John Fenwick and several Families of Friends from England."

The Dutch Labadist, Jasper Danckaerts, in his *Journal* (p. 106 ff.) states, November 22, 1679, that Robert Wade brought him down the Delaware River to his own house at Upland. "Robert Weert," he adds, "is the best Quaker we have yet seen, and his wife is a good woman." After supper, he continues, "We were taken to a place to sleep directly before an open window, to which there was no shutter, so that it could not be closed, and as the night was very cold, and it froze hard, we could scarcely keep ourselves warm." The next day, "It was late before we left here, and we therefore had time to look around a little, and could see the remains of the residence of Madame Papegay, who had had her dwelling here when she left Tinakonk. We had nowhere seen so many vines together as we saw here, which had been planted for the purpose of shading the walks on the river side, in between the trees. The dinner being ready I was placed at the table next to the before named prophetess [Hanna Salter], who while they all sat at the table, began to groan and quake untill at length the whole bench shook. Then rising up she began to pray, shrieking so that she could be heard as far as the river. This done, she was quickly in the dish, and her mouth began immediately to prate worldly and common talk in which she was not the least ready. When the meal was finished . . . our host took us to the path" (p. 107).

December 1679, 25 Monday. Robert Wade came down the River in his boat to New Castle. He and his wife lodged at Ephraim Herrman's.

December 26. Danckaerts went in a boat with the Wades to Upland about 7 P.M. "The Quaker received us kindly, gave us supper, and counselled with us as to how we should proceed further. We were shown a better place to sleep than we had when we were here before. . . . We breakfasted and dined in one meal. . . . We paid Robert Wade who and his wife are the best Quakers we have found. They have always treated us kindly" (p. 148).

In 1679 Robert Wade was plaintiff in New Castle Court, in a

suit against the estate of Walter Wharton, Surveyor General on the Delaware, under the Duke of York. In 1680 he was plaintiff in a suit before the Upland Court.

Articles of agreement, 1 mo. (March) 12, 1684-5, are still of record, in which Robert Wade and Robert Goforth, both of "the house Called Essexhouse near Chester, are the parties to the instrument." Robert Wade lets to Robert Goforth of the plantation or farm where "hee now Liveth," with stock of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep for 7 years from date, and "one little house by the river which was a Smiths Shop;" also by the "Creeke the place where formerlie bricks were made." Robert Goforth is to have the servants, Richard Sharpe, William White, and William Thomas. He is also to have use of: "The kitchen with the chamber over itt, & the passage & new roome with the Cellar over & the Chamber over them and for out housing the barne & stable with the other Conveniences about the yard." Robert Wade reserves "the house next ye river & the Orchard & the garden, with the Little ware-house by ye garden & Libertie to goe to the well & oven or Ovens."⁵

On August 3, 1681, Robert Wade became a member of Governor Markham's Council. He was commissioned by Markham as one of the justices of the Upland Court, and at the first sitting of the Court, September 13, 1681, occupied a seat on the bench, continuing to serve in that office, as well as in the councillorship, until shortly after the arrival of William Penn, when, November 25, 1682, the Province was divided into three counties,—Chester, Bucks, and Philadelphia. This division was followed by the appointment of justices for the several counties, Robert Wade being included in the commission for Chester County. He served in this position until 1687, sometimes sitting as presiding judge. He was also a member of the first Assembly in 1682, and was re-elected in 1684 and 1686.

Robert Wade died in 1698. An abstract of his will dated Fifth Month 9, 1698, and probated Sixth Month 16, 1698, is as follows: "Will of Robert Wade, of Essex House, Chester Co., Pa. . . . well in years but in good health. To the free school at Philadelphia £5 yearly to be paid to such as are appointed by the Monthly Meeting of the Quakers of Philadelphia. . . . I give my brother

⁵ MS. *Book of Bills, Bonds, 1684-1691*, pp. 68-69.

Thomas Wade in Old England, 20 s. . . . Unto my brother John Wade, 5 s. . . . To each child of Thomas Wade 20 s., except Robert and Lydia Wade, children of said Thomas Wade who is to be sent for into this Province of Pennsylvania. . . . Unto my sister Rachels two daughters in Old England, 20 s. each. . . . To Robert and Lydia Wade,⁶ children of my brother Thomas Wade if they come to Pennsylvania, all my Plantation in Chester called Essex house, containing 360 acres, . . . with all the Housing thereupon and all my utensils thereunto belonging after the decease of my executrix, the wife Lydia."

The inventory of Robert Wade, taken Seventh Month 2, 1698, included "wearing Apparrell, 24.05. In the Chamber next the River, a bed with the furniture, 13-00-00. 4 blankets, 1 old chest of drawers, 1 Cabbinet, 1 Small Trunck, 2 Chests, 1 old Trunck, 1 Looking glass, 2 brushes, 1 pare of fire dogs wth. brass heads, 2 cheares, 1 Table, 2 Cushens."

The following items must conclude this sketch of our good Quaker pioneer, Robert Wade. They come from the original holograph of historian John F. Watson's account of his visit to Chester, April 23, 1827:

"The Essex house stood about 700 feet from Chester Creek, near the margin of the Delaware on a level field elevated about 15 feet above tide water—200 feet from the house, towards the Creek the fast land terminated & thence 500 feet to the creek was then an inundated marsh, but long since embanked & made a good meadow. On the margin of the River near the house stood several lofty white Pines *—three of which remained until lately. Thence leading down the Delaware was a long Row of lofty Walnut trees—a few still remain & I counted the large stumps of 12 cut down & gone—a very aged Holly tree, large for such a tree stood near the Cellar ruins & from this with a pious care I stole a Relic! The whole should be drawn in something like the following proportions." [Drawing of Essex House.]

"Essex House had its south gable End fronting to the River Delaware—and its Front upon Essex Street. Its back Piazza ranged in a line with Chester Creek, which last separated the Essex House from the town of Chester."

⁶ Lydia, daughter of Thomas, came over after her uncle's death, and after her aunt's death married Philip Eilbeck. *Deed Book C.* 119, 122.

* "2 are still standing."

"A vane once erected on Essex House which I much desire to possess was said on Enquiry to have been sold 13 yrs ago at Abner Bartons vendue, who sold out as a Black Smith—Messrs. Flowers are to seek it out & buy it for me."

On the same manuscript is a note of Fifth Month (May) 1827, in the hand of Deborah Logan. She has just heard from her friend John F. Watson that the antiquities of the Essex House are being sought after. She rejoices that this is being done and refers to the place as the "seat of Rob[t]. Wade, where the Great and Good Founder of Pennsylvania was hospitably received, and passed . . . the first night that he slept on the American shore."

THE EMBARKATION, VOYAGE, AND ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP "WELCOME," 1682

BY GEORGE VAUX¹

It was an England far from "Merrie" which had faced the proponents of religious freedom and tolerance during the seventeenth century, and had finally forced William Penn, among others, to establish his "Holy Experiment." The proprietor of this undertaking had been unable, owing to unfinished business in England, to visit his province with the first settlers, but toward the middle of the year 1682, having published his Frame of Government, and having received releases of all claims in Pennsylvania from the Duke of York, he was prepared to set forth.

The ship "Welcome," of London, Robert Greenaway, Master, had been chartered for the voyage. It was a vessel of 300 tons burthen, having, as accurately as it is possible to ascertain, an overall length of 108 feet, length of keel 76 feet, breadth 27½ feet, depth 13 feet, and draught 10½ feet. The masts, three in number, were square-rigged, with the exception of a lateen sail on the mizzen. The top sails had more area, and the ship, as a whole, was much larger than the "Mayflower," being of about the same size as vessels then used for trading with the West Indies.

The captain, Robert Greenaway, was a London Friend, and one

¹ A paper read at Chester, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 21, 1932, at the summer meeting of Friends' Historical Association in observance of the 250th anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in America, 1682-1932.

of Penn's celebrated "First Purchasers" of land in the new province. I have here a photostat of the original deed, now in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, delivering to Robert Greenaway of London, mariner, a tract of 1500 acres of land in Pennsylvania, and signed by William Penn of Worminghurst, Sussex, on March 20, 1682. There is listed in John Whiting's *Catalogue of Friends' Books* (London 1708), a broadside written by Greenaway, entitled "Farewell, or a salutation of love to Friends in Old England, the land of my nativity," published in 1684. His will, disposing of his grant from Penn, together with a lot in Philadelphia, is deposited in the office of the Recorder of Wills. He died the 14th day of the Second Month, 1685.

The maritime center of London was at this time located just below London Bridge, near the customs house and Tower of London, in St. Catherine's and Wapping. Here came on board about a hundred persons, besides mates and crew, many of them from Proprietor Penn's own county of Sussex, while others came from the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Wales. Among those present were William Buckman, from Billingham, Sussex, from whom our chairman is descended; Evan Oliver, from Wales, to whom was born a child while at sea, and named Seaborn (it might be added that it was a girl); Dr. Thomas Wynne, from Flintshire, in Wales, surgeon and friend of Penn, later first speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, from whom the speaker [*i.e.*, George Vaux] is descended; and Richard Townsend, of London, a carpenter, who has left for us a rather interesting account of the trip.

"In the year 1682," he says, "several ships being provided, I found a concern on my mind to embark with the proprietor, William Penn, with my wife and child; and about the latter end of the sixth month, having settled my affairs in London, where I dwelt, I went on board the ship 'Welcome,' Robert Greenaway, commander."

The vessel left London toward the end of August, and made its tedious way down the Thames, and out into the Downs, a convenient roadstead, near the port town of Deal, to await the arrival of Penn who, as yet, had not come aboard. The latter had written from Worminghurst on the 4th of Sixth Month a rather touching

letter, containing affectionate advice to his wife and children, for their civil, moral, and religious conduct through life if he should never see them again.

From his home Penn travelled on horseback to Deal, where he was set aboard the "Welcome," lying in the Downs hard by, on August 30. From there he writes, "An epistle containing a salutation to all faithful Friends, a reproof to the unfaithful; and a visitation to the enquiring, in solemn farewell to them all, in the land of my nativity." The next day, August 31, a favorable wind having sprung up, the "Welcome" set sail from the old world. In the *London Gazette's* issue of Monday, September 4—Thursday, September 7 is found the following item: "Deal, Sept. 2:—Two days since sailed out of the Downs three ships bound for Pensilvania, on board which was Mr. Pen, and a great many Quakers, who go to settle there." There seems to be no knowledge of the other two ships.

In these parlous times it is hard to appreciate the perils of such a voyage, and men who had crossed the ocean were pointed out on the streets as if they were strange curiosities. James Claypoole wrote to Thomas Loveday on the 21st of the Seventh Month, "William Penn and those Friends in ye 'Welcome' we hope may be near halfway thither. There have been divers false reports to discourage people as if a shipp from Bristol with Friends was cast away, and that Carolina was seized by ye Spaniards, but all is well and like to prosper."

During the voyage smallpox broke out, and a great deal of our information, concerning the names of those on board, comes from wills made at sea, both from the signatures of testators and from those of witnesses. Penn, having had the disease before, was immune, and hence of great service to the sick. Richard Townsend speaks of him as one, "whose good conversation was very advantageous to all the company. His singular care was manifested, in contributing to the necessities of many, who were sick of the small-pox, then on board, out of which company about thirty died."

"I arrived," says Penn, "on the 24th day of October," and by this he means that the vessel first entered American waters on that date. Proud states that land was first sighted in the neighborhood of Egg Harbor, New Jersey, and on this same date we now cele-

brate the birthday of Penn according to the new style of the calendar.

The ship made its way up the Delaware and dropped anchor off New Castle on October 27, late in the afternoon. Penn sent for John Moll, one of the Duke of York's commissioners, to come on board, and presented to him the Duke's deeds. The following record of the transaction is to be found in the public records of New Castle, "On the 27th day of Oct. 1682, arrived before ye towne of New Castle, William Penn, Esqe., whoo produced two deeds of feofment for this towne and twelve myles about itt, and also for the twoo lower counties, ye Whoorekill and ye St. James's, wherefore ye said William Penn received possession of ye towne the 28th of Oct."

As the account states, the official landing did not take place until the following day, Saturday, October 28, when it was accomplished with due ceremony. The party came on shore, and the proprietor was escorted to the fort which stood on the site now occupied by Immanuel Episcopal church. No better account can be found than that given by John Moll, who says: "Whereupon, by virtue of the power given unto us by these letters of attorney, we did give and surrender, in the name of his Royal Highness, unto him the said William Penn, Esq., actual and peaceable possession of the fort of New Castle, by giving him the key thereof, to lock upon himself alone the door, which being opened by him again, we did deliver also unto him one turf, with a twig upon it, a porringer with river water and soil, in part of all what was specified in the said indenture or deed of enfeofment from his Royal Highness, and according to the true intent and meaning thereof."

Captain Lasse Cock was sent by the Swedes to acquaint Penn that, "they would love, serve, and obey him with all they had; that it was the best day they ever had."

At the conclusion of these ceremonies Penn boarded the ship once more, and late the same day, he arrived at Upland, now Chester, where he came on shore close to the spot now marked by the landing stone. Thus was brought to a successful conclusion the epic voyage of the proprietor to his province of Pennsylvania.

LYDIA WADE, THE FIRST AMERICAN HOSTESS
OF WILLIAM PENNBY LYDIA SHARPLESS HAWKINS¹

As a young June bride, in the historic old City of London, Lydia Wade, the first American hostess of the Founder of Pennsylvania, makes her earliest appearance in history. This was in the year 1664. She was then living in the Parish of St. Botolph, just outside the city's enclosing wall,—with its sometime moat, the Houndsditch—and near to its eastern entrance, the Aldgate. Not far away was Petticoat Lane. Her maiden name was Lydia Evans. She was among the early converts to Quakerism and several times suffered persecution for her belief.

In the spring and early summer of that year her nuptial intentions with another convert to the new sect, Robert Wade, a young carpenter of the same parish, having been brought before the Peel Monthly Meeting of Friends, approval was given and the marriage was solemnized, Fourth Month (June) 28, 1664, at the Peel Meeting, in St. Johns Street.

This section of London, the present densely populated district of Clerkenwell, was without and to the northwest of the old walled city and at some distance from the abode of the bride and groom. Its vicinity is distinguished by many objects of historic interest, amongst others, the venerable gate of the monastery of the Monks of St. John of Jerusalem, the pleasant gardens of the Charter house, the ancient Norman Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, and the transformed, but forever martyr-hallowed Smithfield. The land where the marriage occurred once formed part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, having been received by them from the Crown at the dissolution of the monastery.

The young couple had spent barely a month of wedded life, when their future guest,—whom they were not to know until later years—the gay, young cavalier, William Penn, then in the bloom of his 20th year, returned from France to his London home with the dress and graces of that land of his two-year sojourn. The

¹ A paper read at Chester, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 21, 1932, at the summer meeting of Friends' Historical Association in observance of the 250th anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in America, 1682-1932.

horrors of the terrible Plague of 1665 must have been all about the Wades, but fortunately the Great Fire of 1666 did not reach them.

Lydia Wade was active in the affairs of Friends' meetings both in England and Pennsylvania. In 1672, she was a signer of the epistle sent by London Friends to the women Friends in the Barbadoes. In 1674 and 1676, she contributed liberally to help poor women Friends, through the agency of the Women's Box Meeting of London.

She was left behind when her husband removed to America in 1675. Under date of Second Month (April) 2, 1676 he wrote to her from Upland thus:

"Dear and Loving Wife

. . . I hope thou wilt be well satisfied to come and live here.
 . . . I do intend . . . after the Harvest is gotten in to come to England for thee, and I hope thou wilt be willing to come, seeing here are severall of thy Neighbours whom thou knowest well, as Richard Guy and his wife, and William Hancock and his Wife, and many others."

Not long after this she came over to Upland and lived with her husband at Essex House. A good housewife, she dispensed a kindly hospitality to wayfarers of varying degree as they passed that way.

In 1679, Jasper Danckaerts, a traveling Dutch Labadist, who had no love for Quakers, stayed with the Wades, and notes in his *Journal* that Robert "is the best Quaker we have yet seen and his wife, who is a good woman. . . . They have always treated us kindly."

Among other notables entertained by Lydia Wade was William Penn's cousin, Captain William Markham, the Deputy Governor who came in 1681; and in 1682, no less a personage than Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland. We may well imagine, however, that Lydia's best efforts were put forth later that same year when the Great Proprietor himself arrived to stay from time to time under her roof-tree. Shortly after his return to England, in 1684, William Penn sent her his kind remembrance.

Lydia Wade was not only active in the service of Chester Monthly Meeting, but also did her duty, a number of times, as a witness and as a juror in the Chester County Court, then held at Chester.

In 1699, having been a widow about a year, she was one of those who greeted William Penn when he came, a second time, to Pennsylvania on the ship "Canterbury," landing at Chester and bringing with him his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, and his daughter Laetitia.

Lydia died a childless widow in 1701. The charitable disposition that characterized her life is still further disclosed by her will. She bequeaths £100, one half to the Women's and the other half to the Men's Meeting in London, for the "use of traveling Friends"; to a trustee in England, £40 for poor Friends who wish to come to Pennsylvania; to poor Friends in the town of Cocking, in County Sussex, England, £10; to Chester Monthly Meeting, Pennsylvania, money "for finishing the meeting house."

The inventory of her effects, at her death, valued at £966. 5s., includes these items:

"Weareing Aparrell £26. 10s., 1 Green A Pron 8s., table linen, table cloths, napkins, Piller Caisses, 4 Yards of Blew Lineing 5s., 25 Yards of Tow Cloth £2. 11s., 1 Muffe, woolen yarn, 2 Womens Bonnets & 1 Hatt, 1 Quilted Mantle, 1 Womens Shifte, 1 flanning Shifte, Caise of Drawers, Chest, 2 Chests and a Trunck, 2 Hoods a band and a Handkercheife of Silk, 3 Peair of Gloves, Black Silck Cloake, Bottles of Rose Water, 8 Walnut Chaires, 9 Leather Cheaires, 1 Table and Stand, 114^l of Putter, 69^l of Old Brass, 2 Brass Potts, 1 Cow, 7 Pair of Piller Bears, 1 Hanging for A Bed, 4 Window Curtings, 1 Green and 2 Blew Aprons, 1 Peair of Silk and peair of thred Stockings, 1 Peair of Small Brass Scailes, 1 Small Churn."

May the memory of this pioneer Quaker woman of our state, in her housewifely care, her kindly hospitality, her general philanthropy, her devotion to civic and religious duty, be ever an example and an inspiration to us all.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSES AT CHESTER,
PENNSYLVANIABY WALTER F. PRICE ¹

The first recorded Friends' meeting in the Province of Pennsylvania was held in 1676 in the home of Robert Wade, at Upland, when the eminent Irish Friend, William Edmundson, then on a religious visit to America, was present.

Six years later came the following Minute: "Att a monthly meeting att Chester the 11th of 7th Mo. (Sept.) 1682 . . . It is agreed by this meeting that a meeting shall be held for the servis and worship of God every first Day of the Week att the Court House att Chester [House of Defence]."

According to the Minutes, on the 6th day of First Month, 1687, the Monthly Meeting bought from Jöran Kyn a piece of land on Edgmont Street, sixty feet wide, running back on parallel lines to Chester Creek; the property was between Second and Third Streets as we now know them.

Several years passed before a building was erected, but an early step to that end was taken when a building committee was named, to whom the meeting gave power to act, but limited the size of the house thus, "they were to build a Meeting House at Chester 24 feet sqwar and 10 feet high in the walls." This step was taken at the house of Walter Faucett on the 6th of Fourth Month 1687, three months after the ground was bought.

Nothing resulted from this action, for after more than three years delay, the Meeting appointed a committee to get subscriptions; "this was done diligently and fifty-four names are given as subscribers in the Record."

However, the building was not begun till the 6th of Second Month, 1691. A meeting held at the house of Walter Faucett agreed "that John Bristow and Caleb Pusey do forthwith agree wth and Inploy workmen in the building the meeting-house at Chester (wth stone) in the place that was formerly bought for that purpose . . . and that this meeting . . . do defray the charges of the saime, so that it exceed not above one Hundred pounds, and

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that there be one Convenient chimney at least, and that the s^d John Bristow and Caleb Pusey do give account at the next month meeting."

It seems to have been high time that they started work, as several subscribers asked the return of their money. As said above, the house was of stone, but was enlarged in 1701 by money left by Lydia Wade; this addition was a brick kitchen. "For Lydia Wade bequeathed thirty pounds to Chester Meeting, twenty of which were 'towards the enlarging and finishing the meeting house of Friends in the town of Chester,' the remaining ten pounds were to be expended by the womens meeting, to be 'disposed of as they shall think fit for the servis of truth.'"

In this old structure Penn frequently spoke, and many pleasant memories clustered about this first meeting house. Therein service was held for forty-three years, until 1736 the Society found it necessary to erect a larger building, and the house on Edgmont Street was sold to Edward Russell.

On Fourth Month 18th, 1736, Caleb Copeland conveyed the southern part of the lot on Market Street, south of Third Street, on which the meeting house now stands, to Jacob Howell and others, that they hold the land as trustees for the use of Chester Meeting.

The size of this house was thirty-eight feet by forty-eight feet. I deeply regret to find no picture of this fine old meeting house in its original state. It seems strange that it should have stood one hundred and fifty years and that there should not be some print or cut to show its appearance, but Ashmead uses these words in his *History of Delaware County*: "In 1883 the building was thoroughly modernized"—that means was thoroughly spoiled.

Please note that this building is historic, built as it was, three years after Independence Hall. Its street front is fine brick-work, laid in Flemish Bond, with black headers; the cornices are excellent. The old sash with their small panes and the hoods or porches over the outside doors have been done away, and replaced with sash of two lights and porches which do not fit this building. Moreover the old doors and all the interior woodwork and benches have been discarded, and have been replaced by what is worse than commonplace. It is distressing to remember how many beautiful old meeting houses have been injured through misguided zeal.

This afternoon we are to visit the old court house, dated 1724. Here we shall see how a fine old heirloom has been saved and restored to its original beauty by skill and good taste. May I entreat any of you who have the care of old meeting houses, that you never allow old benches and interior unpainted woodwork to be varnished. So much of this has been done these past thirty years, and it has spoiled the lovely patina or delicate gray which one hundred and fifty years have given the wood.

Lastly we come to the meeting house whose members are our hosts today. It is a pleasure to find a meeting house of the date of 1829 that holds its own so well with the old traditions in its simplicity, charm, and fine setting.

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SITE OF THE HOUSE OF DEFENCE, MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ASSEMBLY, 1682

BY HARRY E. SPROGELL ¹

William Penn's first concern for his infant province, Pennsylvania, was to provide laws and means of government embodying all of the ideals which had been such a powerful influence in the founding of the colony. Rude and untrained as were many of the settlers of 1682, Penn believed that they were fitted to govern his province for him; his faith in democracy was an advance notice of the spirit which was to make America the leader in popular government. His willingness to put his principles into action went far to make possible the realization of democratic ideals.

Accordingly, on November 8th, 1682, not ten days after his land-

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ing, Penn issued writs to the sheriffs of the six counties into which his province had been divided: Bucks, Chester, Philadelphia, New Castle, St. Jones (later re-named Kent), and Whorekill (now Sussex). His instructions were to assemble "all freeholders," and to elect, from each county, seven persons, "of most note for wisdom, sobriety and integrity," to serve as deputies in "a General Assembly to be held at Upland, Pennsylvania, December 6 next," there to take up the important business of establishing the government of the Province of Pennsylvania.

The Assembly convened on December 4th, 1682, the first meeting of the Pennsylvania legislature. Of its personnel, we know very little indeed, for not more than twenty of the men who officially attended are known to historians; but certainly the roll should be preserved to honor the men who first represented the people of Pennsylvania in legislative session.

Historians have never settled finally upon the house in which this first Pennsylvania Assembly met. For years tradition held that the old Friends' Meeting House on the west side of Front Street, now Edgmont Avenue, housed the meeting, but John Hill Martin in his history, *Chester and its Vicinity*, proved conclusively that this building could not have been standing in 1682. The choice must now be made between the old House of Defence, erected in 1677 to serve as a court-house, and the private residence of James Sandelands. Dr. Martin, in his work mentioned before, and Dr. Smith, in his *History of Delaware County*, agree that the House of Defence was the probable place of meeting; but Henry G. Ashmead, basing his opinion chiefly on the authority of Deborah Logan, and on the small size of the House of Defence, inclines to accept Sandelands' house as the legislative hall. Although it is impossible to examine the arguments in this brief paper, it seems probable that most of the evidence weighs in favor of the House of Defence.

This house, the only public building in Upland at the time of Penn's landing, was erected in 1677 at the order of the Court. The justices had been meeting for some time in a tavern, and felt that the majesty of the law should be housed in more reputable and satisfactory surroundings. The site of the building, which we shall see later this afternoon, has been fixed very exactly by Ed-

ward Armstrong; although Dr. Smith believes that the location cannot be determined so definitely. Mr. Armstrong's account may be quoted, however, and accepted with reservations. According to his calculations, the House of Defence:

"stood on the east side of, and at an angle to, the present Front street (now Edgmont avenue), which was laid out after its erection, and the eastern line of which street ran through the center of the building from its south-east to its north-west corners."

Ashmead places the House eighty-four feet from the north-east corner of Front and Filbert Streets. The House was torn down in 1793, and no trace of it remains today.

Sandelands' house, if that be accepted as the probable place of meeting, was a very large dwelling, standing a short distance south-east from Front and Third Streets. Mr. Baker will give a more exact description of its location.

The Assembly busied itself first with the routine business of organization and rules of procedure. Perhaps it was a significant forecast of Pennsylvania politics that in the honest days of William Penn, the first Assembly felt obliged to unseat one of its members, and to put in his place his opponent, whom the sheriff had illegally declared to be defeated.

With this incidental business disposed of, the Assembly proceeded to more serious work. The act of union of the six counties was passed; naturalization of aliens on a most liberal basis was provided for; and the "Great Law," the working body of laws for the Province, drawn up by Penn in England, was passed. This Great Law reflected admirably the high purpose and liberal convictions of the Proprietor. Liberty of conscience was set forth in no uncertain terms. The government was made popular in a degree which was exceptional for those days. Evil was attacked uncompromisingly, and penalties provided for gambling, duelling, or immorality of any other sort; but the penalties were very much within reason, although at the time, in English courts, the most minor offence was punishable by death. The entire code was based on principles of the greatest value: toleration, equity and humanity; all of which we cherish and admire today, but which were very uncommon in those harsh times. It is a lasting monu-

ment to the greatness and broadness of William Penn; it is equally a confirmation of his faith in the people of Pennsylvania as rulers and legislators.

The Assembly adjourned after sitting four days, although there was still much business to be transacted. No press of legislation could prevail against the wish of the members from the lower counties to return to their homes. Accordingly, the session was declared to be adjourned, with the provision for re-convening within the next fortnight. This was never done, and the remainder of the business was postponed until the meeting of the Second Assembly in the next year.

Time has seen the disappearance of most of the traces of this first meeting of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. The House of Defence was demolished in 1793; Sandelands' house had fallen into ruin before that. Not one of the laws passed at that first brief session still stands upon the statute book. The relic of which we possess the latest record is mentioned by Watson in his inexhaustible *Annals*, as follows:

“The oaken chair in which William Penn sat as chief of that Assembly, is said to be now in the possession of the aged and respectable widow of Colonel (Persifor) Frazer.”

And so the chair from which the great Founder directed the work of his first democratic legislature may still survive, a symbol of the noble and significant work which Penn and his yeomen legislators did so well.

DAVID LLOYD AND CHESTER

BY BURTON ALVA KONKLE¹

David Lloyd, or to translate into English, “David Gray,” the greatest statesman of Pennsylvania’s first half-century, was thirty years old, when, on July 15th, 1686, he and his wife, Sarah, an Englishwoman, arrived in Philadelphia. He presented his commission as Attorney General from William Penn to his second cousin “kinsman,” President Thomas Lloyd. For President

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Thomas was a son of Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, and David was the son of Thomas of Manafon Parish, whose father was David of Meifod, both of Wales. The new Attorney General was not a Friend at this time, nor for his first five years in the colony, as the first mention of him as such is on May 29, 1691, when he was thirty-five years old. However, during the remaining forty years of his life, he was one of the leaders in all the activities of Friends, and easily first in their political and legal control of the colony.

That he was Attorney General, the ablest lawyer on the American shores, Chief Justice and Speaker of the Assembly during his life, is well known; but it is by no means so well known that, while the Founder was harassed all his years by enemies of his people and because of his relation to the Stuarts and varying English colonial policies, almost to his ruin, David Lloyd, with amazing skill and courage, led the people into permanent constitution and laws and almost republican freedom. What the great Founder would have favored in government we have no means of knowing, because, for the sake of holding his colonies against the Stuart following and the parliamentary element after them, he was compelled to keep as near to their interpretation of his charter as would as much as possible prevent their attacks. But when it did not prevent their attacks, as in the Blackwell and Fletcher occupations, he secretly, in an anonymous publication—*The Excellent Privilege of Liberty and Property*—urged them to stand fast for English rights.

Under David Lloyd's leadership they did stand so vigorously, that the Lord Chancellor compelled Penn to remove him, very much against the Founder's will. But this was only temporary, for Lloyd led Pennsylvania from that time on to secure the fruits of the great revolution of 1688, just as Parliament had secured them for England, even though that body refused on its own motion to pass them on to the colonies. These fruits were based upon legislative control of the purse, under the slogan: "No laws desired; no money for the executive." It took many years; and because of parliamentary threats to Penn's colonies, which Lloyd handled with great skill, diplomacy and civil disobedience, it often gave to the superficial an appearance of enmity between Pennsylvania's people and their leader and the Founder, which was not

true in any real sense. They were standing firm as the Founder had urged them to do; and continued to do so long after his sacrifices had dethroned his intellect and taken his life.

Penn and the people both chose David Lloyd as their legal and political guide; and Lloyd was enabled to do what the Founder, because of royal and parliamentary conditions in Britain, was unable to do openly; and, because of Lloyd's skill and courage, during a long life, he was able to do more than the great Founder could do, under the most severe charter of any of the colonies, as that of Pennsylvania most certainly was. Lloyd and the people could secure a constitution (or secondary charter) of 1701, when the Founder, of his own motion, would not have dared give it; indeed, so fearful was he of the results at home in the change from a double legislative chamber to a single one, that even after he embarked for home, he tried to neutralize it in an ordinance so binding the Governor to the appointive Council that the one could not act without the other. It served to quiet opposition in England; and the people, led by Lloyd, ignored it, in order to reduce to two the eight obstacles to a law which they wanted, the chief of which was to make the executive dependent on Assembly money and so compelling him to agree to the laws they desired. The Crown, Lords of Trade and Parliament they handled by a civil disobedience so successful as to be amusing.

Lloyd's leadership secured a permanent constitution and its expression in laws almost as liberal as those of Canada today; and it took nearly a half-century to do it. Thus David Lloyd became the people's greatest law-giver—for he wrote most of the laws of that first half-century; and secured their passage as Speaker, edited them as published in 1714 and 1728, and interpreted them as Chief Justice for fourteen years. (Not one of Penn's laws can be found in those two volumes.) Then, to crown his life work, under his last Speakership he led in providing for the first capitol building the colony ever had during that half-century—a structure that was to become the cradle of national liberty and law!

This great leader of Friends and of Pennsylvania now lies beside the remains of his second wife, Grace Growdon Lloyd, under similar headstones, in a Friends' burial ground in Chester. They might have been buried in Philadelphia, where they first made their

home nearly opposite the Slate-Roof House, but in October 1710, they removed to Chester. This was the same year that finally determined Mr. Lloyd's leadership over that of Mr. Logan. After having lived within one year of a quarter of a century in Philadelphia, David Lloyd went to Chester, where he and his wife lived in a house on what is now called Edgmont Avenue. This house was said to have been built in 1701, the date of the great constitution won by David Lloyd. Apparently they lived here for about ten years, or until 1721, when their more elegant and famous home, in which David Lloyd died, was built on Welsh Street. This was located a little back of the present quarters of the Alpha Boat Club, on part of the land from the Creek south along the Delaware River. This land was purchased from Swedes Church and was in 1701 known as "The Green."

Possibly David Lloyd bought this land and built the Edgmont Avenue house, because of the tragedy which caused the death of his only son on June 2d of that year. His first wife, Sarah, is thought to have died in childbirth not long after their arrival in Philadelphia in 1686. He was a widower until March 31, 1697, when, at the age of forty-one years, he married Grace, the eighteen year old daughter of Joseph Growdon. David and Grace Lloyd lived at 2d and Moravian Streets, Philadelphia, in a house purchased from the Griscom heirs. It was erected in 1683, and was said to be the first brick house in Philadelphia. Here on January 27, 1698, their only child, a son, was born, and he was named Thomas, after both David's father and the late Governor Lloyd. When the child Thomas was three and a half years old, a servant, with whom he was left by Mrs. Lloyd, sought to punish him by shutting him in a dark closet, bringing on convulsions which caused his death on June 2d, 1701. The tragedy greatly affected them both, as it did the whole community, and their sorrow may have caused the Attorney General to contemplate removal to Chester, although it was not to become effective until a decade later.

CALEB PUSEY AND HIS HOUSE

BY MARY E. WILLIAMSON¹

Caleb Pusey, a son of William Pusey of Lamborn, Berkshire, was born in Berkshire, England, in 1651. He grew up among the Baptists. By trade he was a last maker. In early manhood he joined the Quakers, and moving to London was married there in 1681 to Ann Worley, widow of Henry Worley, late of London.

In 1681 Caleb Pusey, John Pusey, and John Hicks, all of London, each obtained two hundred and fifty acres of land in Pennsylvania. These lands were laid out in Middletown Township, Chester (now Delaware) County in 1683,² but Caleb Pusey was the only one of the three men who came to this country. He emigrated with his wife Ann and daughter of the same name, and step-sons Francis and Henry Worley in 1682. He settled at what is now Upland Borough near Chester. In 1691 he purchased the tracts granted to his brother John and to John Hicks. Here at Upland we find Caleb Pusey actively engaged in the religious, educational, social, political and economic affairs of the Colony.

We shall first consider the religious activities of Caleb Pusey. He was a minister in the Religious Society of Friends and his name appears constantly in the minutes of the Chester Monthly Meeting. In 1687, he was one of a committee of four to build the Chester Meeting House. In 1708 Caleb Pusey, Jacob Simcock, Thomas Minshall, Joseph Baker, Ellis Davis, and Daniel Williamson were appointed to assist the clerk in transcribing the Old Book of Records for the Chester Monthly Meeting and also of the Births and Burials into two new books. In 1715 we find "Caleb Pusey was appointed with three others to attend the fair at Chester for the preservation of our Youth and others." In 1716 he was appointed "overseer in room of Thomas Dell of the Chester Meeting." In 1721 he with two others was appointed "to inspect the minutes of the Chester Monthly Meeting from 1681 to 1721 and put them in order for recording."³ From the number of

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² Cope—*Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties*. (Manuscript Notes, Family Data, Pusey.)

³ Minutes of Chester Monthly Meeting, 1681-1721.

times that Caleb Pusey's name is mentioned among those most active in settling difficulties and in promoting deeds of benevolence, it is safe to conclude that he must have been vitally interested in the social well-being of the community.

Caleb Pusey, as a polemical author in the George Keith controversy, is evidenced in these titles of pamphlets written by him: *A Serious and Seasonable Warning unto All People; Satan's Harbinger Encountered; Daniel Leeds Justly Rebuked for Abusing William Penn; and Proteus Ecclesiasticus, or George Keith varied in Fundamentals*.⁴

Caleb Pusey was also the first historian of Pennsylvania. Robert Proud writes that by Caleb Pusey's care is preserved part of the material from which he composed his history of Pennsylvania.⁵

In the political life of the colony Caleb Pusey was exceedingly active. He served as sheriff, juror, justice of the county courts, counsellor, member of the provincial assembly and of the executive council. He was one of three commissioners from Pennsylvania who with a like number from Delaware were appointed and directed by William Penn to cause to be run and marked the circular boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware known as the New Castle Circle, which boundary was later determined by David Rittenhouse and straightened in 1921 by geodetic survey.

To Caleb Pusey was also given the task of removing the Okehocking Indians from their lodges on the banks of Ridley and Crum Creeks to a new reservation of five hundred acres provided for them and located near Willistown.

In 1688 a great alarm prevailed that an Indian insurrection was intended. Several influential Friends endeavored to quiet the fears of the people but without avail, so Caleb Pusey and five others visited the Brandywine Indians to see what was the trouble. They found, however, that the rumor was without foundation. It has been said that "Caleb Pusey, going out unarmed into the forests to meet a threatened attack of savages, is a more heroic figure than blustering Miles Standish, girt with the sword he fought with in Flanders."⁶

⁴ Smith—*A Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books*, II: p. 438f.

⁵ Proud—*History of Pennsylvania*, I: p. 337.

⁶ Ashmead—*History of Delaware County*, p. 429. Proud—*History of Pennsylvania*, I: p. 337. Pennypacker—*Historical and Biographical Sketches*, p. 213.

As for the economic development of the colony Caleb Pusey, with the advice of William Penn and such others of the said partners as there were in the Province, erected a grist mill on Chester Creek near his new dwelling house.⁷ William Penn, we are told, was present when the first dam was made.⁸ These first mills in Pennsylvania were brought to the colony in the "Welcome" with William Penn after having been framed and fitted so that they might be put together with expedition as soon as the promised land was reached.⁹ This mill and a second mill were swept away by the flood and a third one was built. In 1706, Caleb Pusey sold out his interests in all three mills, commonly called and known as the Chester Mills, to William Penn. After passing through many hands, something over sixty acres of the original tract as patented to Caleb Pusey was purchased in 1845 by the late John P. Crozer.

In stature Caleb Pusey was somewhat shorter than William Penn, with a square massive physique which seemed the embodiment of strength, while his facial expression, we conceive, indicated mingled force and gentleness. He also had a noticeably large head.

A number of hats were sent over by Penn to be presented to Friends in America. James Logan reported back to Penn that he had distributed all of the hats but one, which was much too large for every man until Caleb Pusey came in from holding his monthly court. He tried on the hat and it was found to fit his head.

Caleb Pusey removed from Upland about 1717 to East Marlborough Township, a little northwest of the present Kennett Square. Here he possessed about fourteen hundred acres of land. He died at the home of his son-in-law, John Smith, in 1726, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was interred in the Friends' burying ground at London Grove Meeting House.

He left no sons, but two daughters, Ann and Lydia, survived him. Some of their descendants still live on a part of the original Pusey tract. Maxfield Parrish is a descendant of the daughter Lydia, who married George Painter. Two nephews of Caleb Pusey, William and Caleb Pusey, Jr., came over later from England, residing with him. They have left numerous descendants of the name Pusey.

⁷ Ashmead—*History of Delaware County*, p. 429.

⁸ Lewis—*Sketches of Chester County*.

⁹ Ashmead—*History of Delaware County*, p. 429.

The Pusey house, built in 1683 at Upland, near Chester, is the oldest dwelling house in Pennsylvania. It stands on the north side of the mill race. It faces south and is about thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide. It is covered by a hipped roof giving it the appearance of a story and a half building. The walls which are very thick are built of brick and stone. It is thought that the brick part of the wall was put there to take the place of the stones which became loose and had fallen out of position, because the inner side of the wall shows no brick at all. Those in the eastern gable may have been placed there by Samuel Shaw when he repaired the house and built an addition to it several years later.

In the front of the house are two windows and two doors while a dormer window projects from the roof. The roof itself has been renewed several times.

The substantial wall which surrounds the house was built in recent years by the Crozer family. The front of this wall bears a tablet containing the following inscription: "House built by Caleb Pusey in the year 1683 and occupied by William Penn during his occasional visits." Therefore, it seems fitting to note not only in colonial days but in the present the name of Caleb Pusey is indelibly linked with that of the great founder of our commonwealth.

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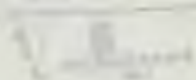
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CHESLEY



CHESLEY



CHESLEY



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MAP OF CHESTER AS WILLIAM PENN KNEW IT

BY CHESTER F. BAKER¹

Pursuant to an invitation from Albert Cook Myers, I have drafted on behalf of the Delaware County Historical Society a map of Chester (formerly Upland) as it existed at the time of Penn's second visit to this country. Due credit is given to the service rendered by the Delaware County Trust Company, through its Engineer, Clarence R. Fryer, in making the list of land owners as nearly perfect as is possible to get them at this late date.

The task proved greater than anticipated and it was found that many of the records of 1701 were missing, recorded at a much later date, and many of the names were filled in only from the knowledge that they were mentioned as boundaries in other recorded papers. Much time was consumed in all of this work and the same concluded on May 18, 1932.

Diligent search was made of all of the known maps, early deeds, and writings to accurately depict the high water mark of Chester Creek and Delaware River, and it can be safely asserted that of that mark there is more certainty and authentic record than possibly of some of the names.

The same thought is true of the buildings shown on the plan and only those have been plotted which were found accurately described in the record or in later times had been measured by the author, or writers on historical matters. Most of these buildings have been demolished but I would call your attention to those existing which stood erected in the year 1701:

David Lloyd house, southeast corner Second Street and Edgmont Avenue.

¹ A paper read at Chester, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 21, 1932, at the summer meeting of Friends' Historical Association in observance of the 250th anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in America, 1682-1932.

John Hoskin's house, east side of Edgmont Avenue, north of Second Street.

These two buildings only have survived the ravages of time and the march of progress which has enveloped Chester from that day to this.

The delineation of streets then is practically the same as exists now with the exception that Essex Street was abandoned probably prior to 1850, and a 40 foot street by the river was subsequently in the main destroyed by the encroachment of the water, but later the land was reclaimed by filling, but the street never re-established. The former streets of Chester are now known as follows:

Free Street.....	Fifth Street
Middle Street.....	Fourth Street
James Street.....	Third Street
Market Square.....	Market Square
38 foot street.....	Second Street
Front Street.....	Edgmont Avenue
High Street.....	Market Street
Back or Welsh Street.....	Welsh Street

The bridge was not then built over Chester Creek at James Street and when completed in 1708 became the first bridge to receive the official sanction of the then County of Chester. There had been other bridges but these were mere affairs of the moment suitable to personal and local convenience.

The Chester and Darby Turnpike of today was not extended to Chester until 1706, then known as the Queen's Road, and Concord Avenue did not come into being until the same year when both highways were anticipating the construction of this bridge which was in course of construction over quite a period of years,—the western approach was actually constructed prior to 1701 and noted in contemporary records as the "causeway" (the history of this bridge is fully covered by Mr. Ashmead).

The first highway mentioned in the records of the Upland Court was in relation to Neeles Laersan, and he was on March 13, 1678-9 "ordered to make or Leave a Lane or street from upland (Chester) creeke to ye: house of defence or Country house." This I believe to be the alley shown on the west side of Front

Street (Edgmont Avenue) just north of the 38 foot street (Second Street).

Front Street (Edgmont Avenue) I believe to be part of the road to Providence laid out in 1683. This thought I know is contrary to the thought of former historians, but I am satisfied that the road proceedings covering the Edgmont Great Road terminated at the Providence Road which is now at Twelfth Street, in Chester.

Front Street (Edgmont Avenue) was the first street of any sizable use to be laid out in Chester, and is noted in the Old Court Records, at West Chester, in No. 1, page 80, and is dated Fourth Month 5th 1689, and lays out the street in breadth from the Old Court House to low water mark in Chester Creek, and extending of that width to low water mark of the Delaware River, and beginning again at the Old Court House of the width of 30 feet and extending through Chester "Towne."

On Fourth Month 4th 1690, part of the 38 foot street (Second Street) was laid out of the width of 30 feet, and was run between David Lloyd's land and "the green," and beginning at the public landing place at the creek (shown on the plan) and ended at the further side of Joseph Richards near David Lloyd's house. Joseph Richards' lot was on the north side of the 38 foot street just west of High Street.

The base work of this plan is the official plan of the City of Chester of 1867 and subsequent revisions thereof, and has been shown throughout by a series of dashes, representing the present "picture" of this part of the city. Superimposed on this base and shown in solid black lines is a representation of the matters concerning us today.

Valuable help was obtained from an undated map of Chester of a period probably fifty years later than which concerns us and which was formerly in the possession of the late Honorable William B. Broomall and which was reproduced in the Ashmead and Johnson *History of Chester* in 1882. An earlier draft of Chester is also referred to and much data derived therefrom and is endorsed with the following acknowledgment

"Delaware County S.S.

The Thirtieth day of August Anno Domini 1791, Before me
Thomas Levis Esquire one of the Justices of the Peace and

of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County Personally appeared Elisha Price of the Town of Chester Esqr and on his Solemn Affirmation according to Law, did Solemnly, Sincerely and truly declare and Affirm that sometime in or about the year of our Lord 1758 Grace Lloyd an ancient Woman of good credit (the widow of Judge David Lloyd deceased) did shew to the said Affirmant an Ancient draught or Plan of part of the Ancient Borough of Chester, with the Streets and regulations thereof, which she then told the sd. Affirmant was the same as laid out and regulated by William Penn Esqr. late Proprietary and Governor in chief of Pennsylvania, about the time he granted the Charter to the said Borough in the year of our Lord 1701, and the said Affirmant then asked her leave to take a Copy thereof, which she granted, and the sd. Affirmant did make and draw out the within draught from the Original, which is an exact and true Copy thereof (Except only that he marked the Lots and Lands with the modern owners names and stead of the Ancient Owners in many places) and that the said affirmant hath that the said original draught or Plan is lost or mislaid, so that it cannot be found

E. A. PRICE.

Affirmed and subscribed to the
day & year afsd. before me
witness my hand and seal
THOMAS LEVIS."

It is noticeable that the center of activity during this period was on Front Street (Edgmont Avenue) south of James Street (Third Street), and the present banking center of Chester was then still in the Sandelands' family and probably comprised a little more than good pasture land.

There may be criticisms from time to time regarding the accuracy of some of the data, and I wish to assure you that such criticisms will be welcomed and proper corrections made so that we will all feel that this map represents the latest word of an accurate representation of the community in which the Founder evidently tarried on many occasions.

I would like to have shown the Caleb Pusey house which stood then and still exists in the Borough of Upland, and I hope that at a future time a map can be prepared of Chester as of 1750, or later,

which will embrace some of the ancient buildings still standing and which will be considered today. I should like to call your attention to the building on the west side of Front Street (Edgmont Avenue) just north of Middle Street (Fourth Street). This house adjoined on the north the house occupied in my time by Jonathan Pennell. Mr. Fryer and I both discovered that there was a building here prior to Joseph Parker's ownership and prior to the year 1701, in that two adjoining deeds speak of a line passing along an alley way of a certain width and separating a house on the south and a brick kitchen on the north. The plotting of such a line crosses at the north face of the delineated building, and I would like to presume that the Parker house as I have shown it existed prior to the year 1701.

The Old Court House, as shown on the east side of Front Street (Edgmont Avenue) north of the 38 foot street (Second Street), is believed by many authorities to have been the former house of defence or country house.

In conclusion may I state that the development of the David Lloyd property and "the green" was begun in 1699 in which year David Lloyd exhibited to the Council a map of property lying on both sides of the 38 foot street upon which it is stated that there were "several houses built upon it already." He laid out a Market Place at the intersection of the 40 foot street and High Street, but there is no record of this Market Place ever having been physically developed. The original of this plan is in the custody of the Salem County Historical Society of New Jersey. William Penn incorporated the Town of Chester in 1701, and the plan presented at that time is as faithfully reconstructed here today as it is possible to do so. If anyone knows of the existence of the original plan of Chester, I am sure the Delaware County Historical Society will welcome such information, as the two plans earlier referred to are later copies of the first one.

THE OLD WASHINGTON INN

BY EVANGELINE LUKENS HARVEY ¹

I was asked to give a short account of the Washington House, just across the street, but I hesitate to make any statements in the presence of so many historians. Most of the accounts which I have read of this famous old house seemed to me to be a mere recital of names and dates which at this time would be both uninteresting and out of place, so I have chosen rather to tell the history by giving you some of the many interesting incidents connected with this famous old hostelry. The claim that it is the oldest in the thirteen colonies may not be historically correct, yet certain it is that it ranks as one of the most ancient public houses in the United States. The Pennsylvania Arms, as it was originally called, built in 1747, has never in its years of history been put to other uses than that of inn or tavern, for of course the word "hotel," as applied to buildings of this kind, is comparatively modern.

The plot of ground upon which the Pennsylvania Arms was erected was originally part of the land granted by the Swedish Crown to George Keen in 1686, and was patented by Penn's Commissioners to James Sandelands, the son-in-law of Keen. Without mentioning the long list of owners, let me tell a few interesting facts. During the French war, in 1747, a part of the companies recruited in New Castle and Chester Counties were quartered for a short time at the Pennsylvania Arms.

November 7, 1764, Benjamin Franklin came to Chester to embark for England, whither he went as commissioner of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, to present to George III the grievances of these colonies. On that occasion Franklin was accompanied from Philadelphia by a cavalcade of more than 300 men of affairs from that city. The Pennsylvania Arms was crowded with the friends of "Poor Richard" and until the bustling scenes of the Revolution came to obliterate its impress, the day when Franklin boarded the London packet at Chester was a time to be remembered.

¹ A paper read at Chester, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 21, 1932, at the summer meeting of Friends' Historical Association in observance of the 250th anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in America, 1682-1932.

Another incident is of special interest to the bench and the bar of Philadelphia. August 15, 1768, the Supreme Provincial Court was in session in this very building. Chief Justice William Allen (for whom Allentown was named) and his associates, were presiding at the trial of two men who were indicted for murder. It chanced that day that a tall lad of seventeen, attired in a farmer's smock, had brought a load of hay from Edgmont Township to deliver to the Pennsylvania Arms. When the stripling had unloaded the wagon, he strolled across the street, timidly glanced in a window and upon inquiry found that he might enter the court room. He lingered until the case was ended, arriving home late that night. At the breakfast table he amused the family by announcing that he was going to become a lawyer. This was William Lewis, a leader of the Philadelphia Bar.

April 1, 1772, the tavern was sold to William Kerlin, who was an ardent Whig, and his house during all the war, was a designated post for the reception and dispatching of intelligence for the patriots. Late in the evening of July 3, 1776, a mud-be-spattered horse and rider from Wilmington arrived at the Pennsylvania Arms. This was (of course) Caesar Rodney who stopped long enough to refresh himself before resuming his ride to Philadelphia.

In August 1777, when the American Army was encamped in and around Chester, General Washington established himself here. Later, when the army straggled back into Chester after the defeat at Brandywine, Washington again made his headquarters at the Pennsylvania Arms, where at midnight, in the east room on the second floor, he wrote the only report of the battle that he ever made to Congress. In November of that same year, Cornwallis made his headquarters at the Pennsylvania Arms, where surrounded by his brilliant staff, he was the observed of all observers. While his troops were being transported from Chester to the New Jersey shore the Inn was in absolute control of the British General. It was at this hostelry that Washington on September 5, 1781, while hastening with the Continental forces and the French Auxiliary, received the agreeable news of the safe arrival of the Count de Grasse in Chesapeake Bay.

April 20, 1789, Washington then on his way to New York to be inaugurated as first president of the United States, arrived at

Chester, accompanied by a considerable staff. The inhabitants of this place flocked to the Inn as the distinguished guests alighted at the Washington House (as it was then called). The Chief Burgess, Dr. William Martin, delivered an address of welcome to which Washington made a brief and unostentatious response.

In 1840, after William Henry Harrison had received the Whig nomination for the presidency, the old gentleman, accompanied by friends from New York, stopped to dine at the Washington House, and while there received the congratulations of the citizens.

April 19, 1902, the 127th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, the Delaware County D. A. R. with appropriate ceremonies unveiled a bronze tablet which had been placed in the wall on the right side of the main entrance to the Washington House, whereon in raised letters are inscribed several of the noted historical incidents which are associated with the story of the old hostelry. The building was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The two large American flags at the door of the Washington Room had been used twenty-six years before that time at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

For a time the owners of the Washington House venerated the wealth of historic associations, but alas, in the past few years the ownership has changed many times, and there is now little or nothing inside the building to remind one of the former days.

JOHN MORTON

By AMANDUS JOHNSON ¹

We stand upon historic ground today. Near here landed two hundred and fifty years ago, one of the great personalities of the seventeenth century, a leader in a new religion and the founder of a new Commonwealth. Here lies buried and, not far from here, was born the greatest and most renowned citizen of this town, and indeed of this entire district, John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who, as chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation cast the deciding vote of his colony for that immortal docu-

¹ A paper read at Chester, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 21, 1932, at the summer meeting of Friends' Historical Association in observance of the 250th anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in America, 1682-1932.

ment, and thereby enrolled his name on the imperishable scroll of history. It is fitting that John Morton should be mentioned in connection with any noteworthy historic event which you may celebrate in Chester, for his life, his personality, and his patriotic sacrifice will always stand forth as an inspiration and as an example for the citizens of this good town. There is a special reason, however, why John Morton should be mentioned today. His father and grandfather were undoubtedly among those Swedes who welcomed William Penn and who gave shelter to some of his followers, for Morton Mortonson, the original name of this famous family, was living in this neighborhood then and was among the prominent settlers.

John Morton was born in March, 1725, in a log cabin that is still standing a few miles from here. He received but a meager education, even measured by the standards of those days, but through efforts of his own and his stepfather, he acquired a wide range of knowledge. As a young man he became a surveyor in his county and through natural ability and hard work, he rose from one position to another, becoming in turn sheriff, member of the colonial assembly, speaker of that body, justice of the peace, member of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the famous so-called First Congress in America, which met in New York in 1765, and in 1776 he was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation appointed to consider secession. To be chairman of a body in which such men as Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson served, meant much, and shows the confidence Morton enjoyed among his great contemporaries. It was as chairman of this delegation that he performed his most enduring service to his colony and to his country. He was called upon to cast the deciding vote for Independence, as there was a tie in the Pennsylvania delegation.

John Morton did not live to see the results of his services. He died in the spring of 1777, the first of the "fathers" to pass away; but the prophetic words attributed to him on his deathbed, "that posterity would proclaim his labors for secession the crowning glory of his life," have become true in abundant measure. His memory will live as long as our country endures.

JAMES SANDELANDS AND HIS MURAL GRAVESTONE

BY GEORGE NORMAN HIGHLEY ¹

When the Founder of Pennsylvania landed here two hundred fifty years ago, one of the most prominent of the citizens of Upland to greet him was James Sandelands.

The first record we have of James Sandelands is dated August 6, 1668, when he received a patent for land in Upland on the Delaware, upon the north side of the "creek or kill." His name also occurs in a list of discharged soldiers for 1669; in 1675 he was Captain of the Militia within the jurisdiction of the Upland Court.

Sandelands married Anna Kyn or Keen, daughter of Jöran Kyn, a leading Swedish settler at Upland, who had come to this country in company with Governor Printz in 1642. It was Jöran Kyn who deeded to Friends the ground upon which the first meeting house in Chester was built.

In 1680, in a deed conveying land to him, James Sandelands is described as "merchant." Just what goods he dealt in we do not know; the only record relates to his purchase of tobacco in Maryland.

At different times Sandelands continued to add to his real estate holdings until he acquired nearly five hundred acres of land on the west side of Ridley Creek, in or near Upland. In Dr. Smith's *History of Delaware County*, there is a map showing the location of these lands owned by Sandelands.

The subject of this paper is mentioned frequently in the Record of Upland Court; he often practiced as Attorney in the Court, and on at least one occasion represented a client at the New Castle Court.

When Governor Markham came, in 1681, to initiate the Provincial Government, James Sandelands was appointed one of his council. He served as a justice of the Upland Court, and of its successor, the Chester County Court. In 1688, he was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

¹ A paper read at Chester, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 21, 1932, at the summer meeting of Friends' Historical Association in observance of the 250th anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in America, 1682-1932.

According to his mural gravestone, Sandelands died April 12, 1692, aged 56 years. He must, therefore, have been born in the year 1636. His wife was buried October 5, 1704.

In an account of the building of St. Pauls Church, it states: " 'twas agreed that his (Sandelands) grave should be distinguished and set apart from the rest of the burying ground by an enclosure or wall of stone. This design was no sooner formed and noised abroad but 'twas . . . suggested . . . the intended stone wall about the place of his interment might be wth some what more charges carried up and formed into a small chapel or church."

This quaint mural tablet is perhaps the oldest and most elaborate of such memorials of the dead still surviving in the region of the Delaware River. At first, it was erected in the Old St. Paul's Church, but in recent times was removed to the newer church of that name in another location further up in the town. The old slab, of gray sand stone, six feet in length by three feet in breadth, has along its borders in large capital letters these words:

" Here lies interred the bodie of
James Sandelands, Merchant
in Upland, in Pensilvania
who departed this mortal life
April te 12, 1692, aged 56 years
and his wife
Ann Sandelands "

Its face is divided into two parts, the upper bearing in cipher the initials, " J S " and " A S," and the arms of the Sandelands family. On the border, dividing the upper from the lower part are the words: " Vive Memor Lethí FFugit Hora " (The memory of those sleeping lives as time goes on). The lower half contains many emblems of Mortality: the tolling bell, the passing bell, the skull and cross bones, the hour glass, an upright coffin, bearing on its side the words, " Memento Mori " (Remember the dead), " Time Leum " (Fear God!), and in the corner, a sceptre and mattock, and mattock and spade.

Sandelands' descendants are still with us in the Wetherill Family of Chester, and in the Jordan Family, of which the late Dr. John W. Jordan, Librarian of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was a member.

It is a gratification to find erected here, in the New World, to the memory of one of the founders of the ancient town of Chester, a mural tablet of such "antiquity, picturesqueness and excellence of execution."

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 AN ESTIMATE OF WILLIAM PENN

BY RAYNER W. KELSEY¹

The year 1932 witnesses the 250th anniversary of the coming of William Penn to Pennsylvania. In the prime of life, at thirty-eight years of age, he sailed up the stately Delaware and caught his first view of his "fresh new country." He brought the enthusiasm of youth and the idealism of religious faith to the tasks of his "Holy Experiment in Government." We now have the goodly perspective of two and a half centuries in which to view his work. Hence it may be worth while to outline here some of his larger contributions to human thought and life.

One naturally recalls at the beginning Penn's contribution to the cause of religious freedom. He spoke, wrote, wrought and suffered for this cause. He was expelled from Oxford University for non-conformity. For a time he was exiled from his father's house because of his adherence to a despised sect. He went to prison again and again for his faith. On one such occasion he declared: "My prison shall be my grave before I will budge a jot; for I owe my conscience to no mortal man." In a constitution for West New Jersey he wrote: "No Men nor number of Men upon Earth, hath Power or Authority to rule over Men's Consciences in religious Matters." In his famous Frame of Government of 1682

¹ This article is the *Foreword*, somewhat adapted, of an anniversary edition of Sydney George Fisher's *The True William Penn*, 1932. It is used in this place by the courtesy of the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. For a notice of *The True William Penn* see BOOKS AND NOTES below.

for Pennsylvania he provided that all believers in God "shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious Persuasion or Practice in Matters of Faith and Worship." Those who know this chapter of William Penn's life are likely to count him one of the world's great leaders in the struggle for religious freedom.

His life also counted heavily in the cause of political liberalism. In spite of friendly connections with the Stuart court, inherited from his father, the voice of Penn was often raised for the rights and liberties which were threatened by the Stuart despotism. At one time he suffered imprisonment to help establish the freedom of English juries from the dictation of judges. In his pamphlet, "The People's Ancient and Just Liberties Asserted," and in various similar treatises he argued for security of person and property, for the right of a fair trial by jury, for free and frequent parliaments, and for other ancient and fundamental rights of Englishmen.

In the library of Haverford College is preserved the only complete copy known to exist of a pamphlet by Penn entitled, "The Excellent Privilege of Liberty and Property, being the Birth-Right of the Free-born Subjects of England." It contains a copy of Magna Charta, the Confirmation of the Charters, the Charter of Liberties granted by Penn to Pennsylvania, and other historic documents of English liberty. It was published in Philadelphia in 1687, and the high purpose of it, as stated in the Foreword, was to inform Pennsylvanians and other Americans of the "*many precious Privileges of Liberty and Property, by which every man that is a Subject to the Crown of England, may understand what is his Right, and how to preserve it.*"

In Penn's political activities in the New World he strove earnestly to advance the cause of democracy. He was the chief author of the *Concessions and Agreements* of 1677 for West New Jersey. Of that document he and his associates could truly say: "There we lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty, as men and Christians . . . for we put the power in the people." An eminent historian of the present day has called this document "the broadest, sanest, and most equitable charter up to that time."

In 1697 Penn drew up the first thorough-going plan for a union of all the American colonies. He proposed a Congress, with rep-

representatives from all the colonies, to deal with the common problems of war and peace. His plan was presented to the Board of Trade in London, but that body was not so advanced as Penn in its political thinking. The faded record in the minutes of the Board still bears record, however, to the fact that William Penn was the earliest projector of a complete American Union.

He was also a great apostle of peace. His relations with the American Indians were the first fruits of his peace policy. Even before he came to America he sent the following message to the native inhabitants: "I have great love and regards towards you; and desire to win and gain your love and friendship by a kind, just and peaceable life." No doubt Penn's peace policy has been over-glorified by some historians. No doubt the story of the Great Treaty "under the elm tree at Shackamaxon" is an idealized account embodying the features of many friendly conferences held with the natives by the great Proprietor for the purchase of lands. Yet the fact remains that Penn dealt with the Indians in such a way as to win their lasting friendship and love. Long after his death, when his successors in the government of Pennsylvania had departed from his faith and from his standards of just dealing, the Indians would recall their old friend, the First Proprietor, whom they always held in loving memory. Hence one may safely conclude that Voltaire's idealization of the Great Treaty was true to the essence of history, when he called it "the only treaty never ratified by an oath and never broken."

Penn also made worthy contributions in his day to the thought and life of continental Europe. He made several preaching journeys through parts of western Europe. His writings were printed in several languages, and widely read. His political and religious principles influenced thousands of Europeans, especially Germans, to migrate to Pennsylvania. His most interesting contribution to European thought, from the viewpoint of the present day, was his *Essay towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe, by the Establishment of an European Dyet, Parliament, or Estates*. This was published in 1693 and was a well digested plan for confederation, arbitration and peace. Considered in connection with the present League of Nations, Penn's plan offers striking evidence of his prophetic insight.

In conclusion it is not too much to say that William Penn was one of the great leaders of his age in England and continental Europe as well as in America. One recent historian has called him the greatest European of his time. In England he was a not unworthy successor to Eliot, Pym, and Hampden, in the struggle for English liberty. In America he founded or helped to found three commonwealths—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. In those three colonies he sought to work out his high principles of religious freedom, political democracy and peace. In the light of this record it does not seem unreasonable to count him the greatest of the founders in American colonial history.

COMMEMORATION IN AND ABOUT PHILADELPHIA
OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST ARRIVAL
OF WILLIAM PENN IN AMERICA
ON OCTOBER 24, 1682

1682-1932

Proclamations calling for the commemoration of this event were issued by the Mayor of Philadelphia and the Governors of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, Chairman of Executive Committee.

ALBERT COOK MYERS, Chairman of Program Committee and Chairman-Director of the William Penn Commemoration of the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission.

MAJOR EVENTS HELD OCTOBER 21-28, 1932

Friday, October 21st.

Reception at "Stenton," built 1728, the home of James Logan, William Penn's Secretary, at 18th and Courtland Streets, Philadelphia, by The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America and The Welcome Society.

Reception by The Penn Club, in the building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Saturday, October 22d.

A meeting of The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia—A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, presiding.

Morning Session

Business Meeting.

Address of welcome by the Mayor of Philadelphia.

The Oxford of William Penn.—TROYER S. ANDERSON (in place of FRANK AYDELOTTE).

Luncheon.

Salutation by William Penn (in his own phraseology). Impersonation by RAYNER W. KELSEY.

Afternoon Session

Opening address by CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS.

The Coming of William Penn.—ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Gulielma Maria Penn, the First Wife of William Penn.—M. ATHERTON LEACH.

Embarkation, Voyage, and Arrival of William Penn on the Ship "Welcome," Robert Greenaway, Master, 1682.—GEORGE VAUX.

William Penn.—WILLIAM W. COMFORT.

* * *

Address by JANE ADDAMS in the Clothier Memorial, Swarthmore College, and a pageant entitled "William Penn" by CORNELIA STABLER GILLAM.

Reception by the Associate Committee of Women of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, in the building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia. Address by JAMES M. BECK.

Sunday, October 23d.

Escorted tours to places of William Penn interest in Chester, Pennsylvania, and New Castle, Delaware.

Meeting at "Pennsbury," the country-seat of William Penn, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Located on the Delaware River, about 25 miles from Philadelphia.

Introductory remarks by HENRY PAUL BUSCH, President of The Welcome Society.

Presentation to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of a deed of gift for Pennsbury.—CHARLES WARNER, President of The Warner Company.

Acceptance for the Commonwealth.—JAMES N. RULE, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Historical address.—B. F. FACKENTHAL, JR., President of The Bucks County Historical Society.

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Commemorative meeting at the Friends' Meeting House, 4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. Addresses by RUFUS M. JONES, WILLIAM I. HULL, and FREDERICK R. GRIFFIN.

Monday, October 24th.

Issue by the United States Post Office Department of a William Penn Commemorative Stamp, for sale alone on the first day at New Castle, Delaware, and Chester and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania.

Excursion to Old Philadelphia, as William Penn saw it. Led by GEORGE VAUX.

The Unveiling of Five Bronze Tablets commemorative of William Penn, in Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission, James N. Rule, Chairman; Albert Cook Myers, Secretary and Chairman-Director of the Commission's Penn Commemoration; in association with other organizations as follows:

- (1) *Site of the Blue Anchor Inn, 1682*, at 242 and 244 S. Front Street. By The Women's Committee of the Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute of Philadelphia, MRS. JOHN A. BROWN, JR., Chairman.
- (2) *Site of William Penn's First House, 1682*, at 18 and 20 S. Front Street. By The Pennsylvania Society of The Colonial Dames of America, MRS. JOSEPH B. HUTCHINSON, President.
- (3) *Memorial to Gulielma Maria Penn, First Wife of William Penn*, on the Site of the Slate Roof House, now The Keystone Telephone Building, Second and Sansom Streets. By The Associate Committee of Women of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, MRS. HAMPTON L. CARSON, Chairman.

- (4) *Site of The First Friends' Meeting House, 1683, where William Penn Worshipped, The Pennsylvania Assembly Sat and The Philadelphia County Courts Were Held*, 124 S. Front Street. By The Friends' Historical Association, CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, President.
- (5) *Site of Home: 1766-1771, of John Penn, Last Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, Son of Richard Penn, and Grandson of William Penn, The Founder; also, Home: 1771-1810, of Benjamin Chew, Last Colonial Chief Justice of Pennsylvania*, at 242 South Third Street, Philadelphia. By The Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia, Mrs. J. WILMER BIDDLE, President; Mrs. THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY, First Vice-President.

* * *

PROGRAM OF MEETING AT CONVENTION HALL, PHILADELPHIA

CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, Presiding

(The first part of the program was broadcast by radio.)

Introduction by ALBERT COOK MYERS, Chairman of the Program Committee.

Salutation by William Penn (in his own phraseology). Impersonation by RAYNER W. KELSEY.

Three minute addresses by GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT, of Pennsylvania (speaking from Harrisburg); GOVERNOR C. DOUGLASS BUCK, of Delaware; MAYOR BANKSON HOLCOMBE, of New Castle; MAYOR WILLIAM WARD, JR., of Chester; and MAYOR J. HAMPTON MOORE, of Philadelphia.

Singing of "America" by the audience. Led by BRUCE A. CAREY.

Message from PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER.

Cablegram from CAPTAIN DAVIS, Mayor of Deal, England.

Poem: "William Penn." Written and read by ROY HELTON.

The seal of Pennsylvania and of the six original counties, mounted on standards, brought forward by eight boys from Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, and placed on either side of the stage. These seals were prepared under the direction of Miss ANNE BALDERSTON, and represented the Great Seal of Pennsylvania, 1682, and the six county seals of original Pennsylvania made by order of William Penn, in 1683, as follows: The present Delaware Counties,—SUSSEX, a Sheaf of Wheat, KENT, three

Ears of Corn, NEW CASTLE, a Castle; The Pennsylvania Counties, —CHESTER, a Plow, PHILADELPHIA, a Ship and Houses, BUCKS, a Tree and Vine.

“THOU, PHILADELPHIA”

*A Pageant-Play, in Three Scenes, of William Penn and
The Indians*

BY ELEANORE PRICE

(In historical collaboration with Albert Cook Myers)

WILLIAM W. PRICE, Director. Stage settings by D. Owen Stephens and F. Townsend Morgan. Indian authorities: Frank G. Speck, Donald A. Cadzow, Linneas G. Duncan, etc. The parts are taken by descendants of William Penn and his associate settlers, students of Haverford and Swarthmore Colleges and The University of Pennsylvania, and others; also by Chief War Eagle and Chief Anderson, Delaware Indians, from near Dewey, Oklahoma, of the last survivors of these Indians of Penn.

SCENE I

Playwicky¹ Indian Town of the Great Chief Tamany—A Cantico or Dance, witnessed by William Penn and his Companions, 1683. **A Pantomime.** The Indian village of Playwicky rejoices in the first harvest festival of the year. Men, women, and children squat on the ground, scraping pumpkin and eating it on shells, tearing deer meat off the bone, and snatching at the corn cakes which the squaws wrap in leaves and bake on the hot stones of the campfire. In the distance smoke rises from another fire over which a fat buck is roasting, and farther back the rounded roofs of the village wigwams are outlined against the horizon. A clump of trees shelters a spring at the right. Beneath their shade sit Tamany, King of Playwicky, and his followers, their red and blue cloaks glowing bright against the dark tree trunks. They, too, obviously enjoy their food but they show a greater restraint than do the Indians about the campfire—due, perhaps, to the fact that at any moment now their guest may arrive, William Penn, the new Governor sent overseas by the Great English King.

A shout from the left tells Tamany that his guest is near and he advances to

¹ Site of this town on the farm of Winder Van Artsdalen, of the fifth generation of his family, about 17 miles northeast of Philadelphia, beyond Feasterville and the Old Buck Inn, near Neshaminy Creek and Langhorne.

meet Penn who enters left with several companions. He leads them over to the spring, seats them, and plies them with Indian viands. Then, turning, he raises his hand in signal to the other Indians. Two men rise from the group about the campfire. They reach for board-like drums, walk to the center of the stage, and begin to beat upon their drums and sing. A circle forms about them, swaying and dancing. Their postures are "antick and differing, but all keep measure." As the dance grows wilder the singing becomes shouting. The Cantico reaches its climax and the curtain falls.

SCENE II

William Penn and Indian Chief Tamany, in a Land Sale Treaty, in Philadelphia, June 23, 1683, for the Lands between Neshaminy and Pennypack Creeks.

The curtain rises on a quiet woodland glade shaded by the bright green foliage of early summer—it is the twenty-third of June, to be exact, in the year of our Lord 1683. There is nothing about the spot to suggest the busy modern city of Philadelphia, yet this part of the river bank was included in the bounds of Penn's "greene country towne." Through an opening in the branches of the pines and other trees blue sky is visible, and the low growth along the bank allows a glimpse of the river and the outline of the shore beyond. At left center back, the river bank rises and projects slightly into the water, forming a miniature promontory which serves as a lookout post for those watching up the river and the path leading up from it. On this tiny headland stand two men who scan the shore and occasionally exchange a word with one another. The two seem apart from the group which fills the right of the stage—three men in shirt sleeves who, judging from their red faces and panting speech, have just set down the heavy bundles which lay beside them. One is sitting on a freshly hewn tree stump, another sits with his back propped against the trunk of a pine, while the third lies flat on the ground, to all appearances already asleep. In their midst stands a stout man with a paper in his hand on which he is checking off the items contained in the bundles. He takes his responsibility with the excessive seriousness of one not long accustomed to it. The men are both amused and annoyed at him; he is a worse irritant than the sultry heat for which their native English climate has not prepared them.

SCENE III

William Penn on the Ship "Endeavour," as he sails out the Delaware, homeward bound, 1684, recites his Prayer to Philadelphia.

The night is dark—so dark that it is at first hard to distinguish the form of a ship and the figures of two men standing at the rail. A ship's lantern throws a dull yellow light sufficient to outline a bit of rigging against the lighter color of the square sail, but too dim to make more than

silhouettes of the figures at the rail. By his voice rather than his appearance we learn that one of the men is William Penn. His companions are Thomas Lloyd, Samuel Carpenter, James Harrison, and first mate of the "Endeavour," bound for England. Penn and the mate are watching the row of lights which marks the city they are leaving.

THE CHARACTERS

WILLIAM PENN, Proprietor and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania; CAPTAIN WILLIAM MARKHAM, Deputy Governor and Cousin of Penn; CAPTAIN THOMAS HOLME, Surveyor General; PHILIP THEODORE LEHNMAN, Penn's Secretary; JOSEPH CURTEIS, Penn's Amanuensis; THOMAS WYNNE, Penn's Physician; DR. NICHOLAS MORE; THOMAS LLOYD; CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR; THOMAS FAIRMAN; PATRICK ROBINSON; JOHN BLUNSTON; WILLIAM HAIGE; RICHARD NOBLE; NATHANIEL ALLEN; SAMUEL CARPENTER; JAMES HARRISON; WILLIAM BILES; WILLIAM BUCKMAN; JOHN FISHER; ANTHONY MORRIS; CAPTAIN LASSE COCK, Swedish Interpreter; PETER COCK, his Father.

Servants of the Governor's Household: THOMAS STOPES; DICK; TOM; BEN; WILL; NICK; JOE.

Crew of the Ship "Endeavour": CAPTAIN GEORGE THORPE; FIRST MATE; SAILOR.

Delaware Indians: TAMANY, King of the Delaware Indians; CHIEF METAMEQUAN, the Indian Speaker; CHIEF IDQUOQUEYWON; CHIEF SWAMPISSE; CHIEF ESSEPENAIKE; CHIEF SECANE; CHIEF SECETAREUS; THE INDIAN BOY SASSOONAN. Other Indians, Braves, Squaws, Papooses, etc.

PRINCIPAL CAST

PENN, WILLIAM W. PRICE; MARKHAM, FRANK F. SIEBERT, JR.; HOLME, EDMUND FULLER; LEHNMAN, GEORGE VAUX; CURTEIS, HENRY VAUX; WYNNE, THOMAS ELLIOTT WYNNE, direct descendant; MORE, DUNCAN PARKHURST; TAYLOR, THOMAS RICHARD BUTLER; BLUNSTON, GEORGE NORMAN HIGHLEY; LASSE COCK, JOHN CRAIG JANNEY; PETER COCK, ARTHUR E. BYE, direct descendant; TAMANY, CHIEF WAR EAGLE; METAMEQUAN, CHIEF ANDERSON; IDQUOQUEYWON, EDWARD R. BARNSLEY; SECANE, D. OWEN STEPHENS; SWAMPISSE, F. TOWNSEND MORGAN; STOPES, HERBERT WALTON; DICK, CHARLES A. JEFFERIS, JR.; TOM, JAMES TRUEX; WILL, ROBERT H. MCINTIRE; BEN, H. MILNOR RUPP, JR.; NICK, LEWIS SHAY; JOE, WILLIAM SHAY; MATE, WALTON; SAILOR, TRUEX; INDIAN SQUAWS—MISS GLADYS TANTAQUIDGEON, MISS DOROTHY SPENCER, MRS. WALTER J. COPPOCK, MISS SHERMER, etc.

Thursday, October 27th.

Lecture on William Penn by ALBERT COOK MYERS at Roberts Hall, Haverford College. (Illustrated with lantern slides.)

Friday, October 28th.

The unveiling of two bronze tablets in Chester, Pennsylvania, by The Pennsylvania State Historical Commission and The Delaware County Historical Society—CLARENCE W. BRAZER, President, as follows:

- I. Site of "Essex House," Home of Robert Wade, in which William Penn First Lodged on Landing in America, October 28, 1682, 102 Penn Street.
- II. Site of the "House of Defence," in which William Penn Sat at the First Meeting of the Pennsylvania Assembly, December 4-7, 1682, Edgmont Avenue and Second Street.

Addresses by MAYOR WILLIAM WARD, JR., CLARENCE W. BRAZER, JAMES N. RULE, ALBERT COOK MYERS, GEORGE VAUX, MRS. ALFRED L. HAWKINS, HARRY E. SPROGELL.

Evening meeting under the auspices of Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends in Providence Meeting House, Media, Pennsylvania, with an illustrated address on William Penn by ALBERT COOK MYERS.

A Special William Penn Exhibit, from the treasures of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was placed on view by Librarian Ernest Spofford, in the Society's Building, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

A William Penn Commemorative Medal, by Julio Kilenyi, was issued by the Medal Committee, Maurice J. Babb, Chairman. Obverse: Penn in Armour, aged 22, in 1666. Reverse: Penn in his Treaty with Indian Chief Tamany, at Philadelphia, June 23, 1683, for the Sale of the Land between Neshaminy and Pennypack Creeks. For sale by the banks: in bronze, 3 inch, 250 only, \$5; in silver, 1½ inches, \$1; in bronze, 1½ inches, 25 cents.

WILLIAM PENN PUBLICATIONS:

William Penn: A Bibliography. By MARY KIRK SPENCE. 19 pp., 5000 copies. Issued by The Pennsylvania State Historical Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

William Penn as seen in Excerpts from his Writings. By ANNA LANE LINGELBACH, PH.D., of the Philadelphia Board of Education. 20 pp. Prepared for the Program Committee. Issued by The Friends, 304 Arch Street,

The Excellent Priviledge of
LIBERTY & PROPERTY
 BEING THE **#16**
BIRTH - RIGHT
 Of the Free-born Subjects of England
 CONTAINING

- I. *Magna Charta*, with a learned Comment upon it.
- II. The Confirmation of the Charters of the Liberties of *England* and of the Forreft, made in the 35th year of *Edward the First*.
- III. A Statute made the 34 *Edw. 1.* commonly called *De Tallagio non Concedendo*; wherein all Fundamental Laws, Liberties and Customs are confirmed. With a Comment upon it.
- IV. An abstract of the Patent granted by the King to *William Penn* and his Heirs and Assigns for the Province of *Pennsylvania*.
- V. And Lastly, The Charter of Liberties granted by the said *William Penn* to the Free-men and Inhabitants of the Province of *Pennsylvania* and Territories thereunto annexed, in *America*.

Major Hereditas venit unicuique; nostrum a Jure & Legibus, quam a Parentibus.

John Pemberton
formerly of the City of Philadelphia

Title page of William Penn's *Excellent Priviledge of Liberty and Property*, published in Philadelphia, 1687. The above photograph was made (1932) from the copy belonging to the Representative Meeting of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting (Arch Street). Note the inscription indicating that the pamphlet belonged formerly to Phineas Pemberton, a contemporary and friend of William Penn.

Philadelphia. 15,000 copies distributed to schools, etc., by Dr. James N. Rule, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.

William Penn. By LUCY B. ROBERTS. Issued by the Friends and distributed by Dr. Rule.

Map of Chester as William Penn Knew It, 1701. By CHESTER F. BAKER. Published by Friends' Historical Association, 1932.

Map of Upland (Chester) as William Penn Found It, 1682. By CHESTER F. BAKER.

Map of New Castle as Penn Saw It. In preparation by LEON DE VALINGER, JR., State Archives Department, Dover, Delaware.

Map of Philadelphia as Penn Saw It, 1684. Prepared by WILLIAM WILSON POLLOCK (in historical collaboration with Albert Cook Myers).

Three Etchings. By ARNOLD ANDERSON, 721 Walnut Street, 1931 (in historical collaboration with Albert Cook Myers), as follows:

- (1) "William Penn's First Landing in America, at New Castle, Delaware, October 28 (O.S.), 1682."
- (2) "William Penn's First Arrival in Pennsylvania, on the Ship *Welcome*, at Upland (now Chester), October 28 (O.S.), 1682."
- (3) "The Blue Anchor Inn, Philadelphia, Spring of 1683."

DOCUMENTS

PENN'S "EXCELLENT PRIVILEGE"

Under date of 6 mo. 17, 1932, the Representative Meeting of Philadelphia (Arch Street) transmitted to Haverford College by the hand of J. Henry Bartlett a copy of William Penn's *The Excellent Privilege of Liberty & Property, Being the Birth-Right of the Free-born Subjects of England*. It is the only complete copy of the original pamphlet known to exist, although there is one, lacking only the last leaf, in Friends Library, London. A beautiful facsimile edition was published in 1897 by the Philobiblon Club, of Philadelphia, copies of which are in many libraries. The unique original remains the property of the Representative Meeting but is placed in the Haverford Quaker collections in order to make it more available for inspection by scholars and other interested persons.

William Penn's name does not appear on the title page nor elsewhere in this publication. The Foreword, as reprinted below, is signed "Philopolites," which may be translated "Lover of his fellow citizens." The authorship is, however, well assured. In a



political pamphlet¹ issued in Philadelphia in 1728 by several prominent citizens, reference is definitely made to William Penn as the author of "a small Treatise" entitled *The Excellent Priviledge of Liberty and Property*. There is also an authentic quotation from page 40 of the "Treatise."

Neither the publisher nor the date of publication is given in Penn's pamphlet. Yet there is light on these points in *An Almanack For the Year of Christian Account 1687. By Daniel Leeds, Student in Agriculture*. "Printed and Sold by William Bradford, near Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, pro Anno 1687." The following note appears at the bottom of this broadside Almanac: "There is now in the Press, *The Excellent Priviledge of Liberty and Property*." Thus the publisher of Penn's pamphlet becomes known, and the approximate date of publication, viz., late in 1686 or early in 1687, Old Style. This would mean about Second or Third Month, 1687, New Style.

A guess might be ventured as to why so few copies of this important pamphlet have survived. About the date of publication Penn, again in England, was having his first great period of discouragement and disillusionment as to the working of democracy in his "fresh new Country." Officials were derelict and the Assembly obstinate and selfish. In a letter, dated Worminghurst, Twelfth Month first, 1686 (O.S.), he even threatened to dissolve the "Frame" or Charter of Pennsylvania.² Therefore, one may surmise that Penn was not keen at such a moment to distribute widely his pamphlet containing a copy of the "Frame" and other documents on the rights and liberties of Englishmen. Perhaps the Proprietor distributed only a few to some of his close friends. The copy at Haverford, as indicated on the title page, was the property of Phineas Pemberton, a contemporary and friend of William Penn.

The list of documents included in Penn's pamphlet is on the title page reproduced above. Some inquirers have asked why Magna

¹ *A Defence of the Legislative Constitution of the Province of Pennsylvania*. July the 8th, 1728. Signed by John Swift, John Kearsley, Edward Horne, and five others. Copy in Hist. Soc. Penna. Library. Frederick D. Stone, in his Introduction to the Philobiblon reprint, p. x, is wrong in stating that the above title (*A Defence*, etc.) was by David Lloyd. It was apparently directed against Lloyd and his party.

² Janney, *William Penn*, p. 288.

Charta is referred to as of the reign of King Henry III, since every school child knows that Magna Charta was granted in 1215 by King John. The answer is that the Great Charter was revised and reissued several times, and the revision of the ninth year of Henry III (1225) was the standard form of the document as it appeared in the later statute books.

The fore-word "To the Reader" and the Introduction are reprinted here as a fitting contribution to the Penn commemoration of 1932. Taken from the rarest of rarities among the great Proprietor's publications they set forth his deep belief in the basic rights of Englishmen, and his high aspiration for the preservation of those rights in his newly founded Province.—*Editor*.

TO THE READER

It may reasonably be supposed that we shall find in this part of the world, many men, both old and young, that are strangers, in a great measure, to the true understanding of that inestimable inheritance that every Free-born Subject of England is heir unto by Birth-right, I mean that unparalleled privilege of LIBERTY AND PROPERTY, beyond all the Nations in the world beside; and it is to be wished that all men did rightly understand their own happiness therein; in pursuance of which I do here present thee with that ancient Garland, the Fundamental Laws of England, bedecked with many precious privileges of LIBERTY AND PROPERTY, by which every man that is a Subject to the Crown of England, may understand what is his right, and how to preserve it from unjust and unreasonable men: whereby appears the eminent care, wisdom and industry of our progenitors in providing for themselves and posterity so good a fortress that is able to repel the lust, pride and power of the Noble, as well as ignorance of the Ignoble; it being that excellent and discreet balance that gives every man his even proportion, which cannot be taken from him, nor be dispossessed of his life, liberty of estate, but by the trial and judgment of twelve of his equals, or Law of the Land, upon the penalty of the bitter curses of the whole people; so great was the zeal of our predecessors for the preservation of these Fundamental Liberties (contained in these Charters) from encroachment, that they employed all their policy and religious obligations to secure them entire and inviolable, albeit the contrary hath often been endeavoured, yet Providence hitherto hath preserved them as a blessing to the English Subjects.

The chief end of the publication hereof is for the information and understanding (what is their native right and inheritance) of such who may not have leisure from their Plantations to read large volumes; and beside, I know this Country is not furnished with Law-Books, and this being the root from whence all our wholesome English Laws spring, and indeed the line by which they must be squared, I have ventured to make it public, hoping it may

be of use and service to many Freeman, Planters and Inhabitants in this Country, to whom it is sent and recommended, wishing it may raise up noble resolutions in all the Freeholders in these new Colonies, not to give away any thing of LIBERTY AND PROPERTY that at present they do, (or of right as loyal English Subjects, ought to) enjoy, but take up the good example of our ancestors, and understand, that it is easy to part with or give away great privileges, but hard to be gained, if once lost. And therefore all depends upon our prudent care and actings to preserve and lay sure foundations for ourselves and the posterity of our loins.

PHILOPOLITES.

INTRODUCTION

In *France*, and other nations, the mere will of the Prince is law, his word takes off any man's head, imposeth taxes, or seizes any man's estate, when, how and as often as he lists; and if one be accused, or but so much as suspected of any crime, he may either presently execute him, or banish, or imprison him at pleasure; or if he will be so gracious as to proceed by form of their laws, if any two villains will but swear against the poor party, his life is gone; nay, if there be no witness, yet he may be put on the rack, the tortures whereof make many an innocent person confess himself guilty, and then, with seeming justice, is executed. But,

In *England* the Law is both the measure and the bound of every Subject's duty and allegiance, each man having a fixed Fundamental Right born with him, as to freedom of his person and property in his estate, which he cannot be deprived of, but either by his consent, or some crime, for which the law has imposed such a penalty or forfeiture. For (1) all our Kings take a solemn oath at their Coronation to observe and cause the laws to be kept: (2) all our Judges take an oath wherein among other points they swear, to do equal Law and Right to all King's Subjects, rich and poor, and not to delay any person of Common Right for the Letters of the King, or of any other Person, or for any other cause: Therefore saith Fortescue, (who was first Chief Justice, and afterwards Lord Chancellor to King Henry the Sixth) in his Book *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, cap. 9, *Non potest Rex Angliæ*, etc. The King of England cannot alter nor change the laws of his realm at his pleasure; For why, he governeth his people by power not only royal, but also politic: If his power over them were only regal, then he might change the laws of his realm, and charge his Subjects with Tallage and other burthens, without their consent; but from this much differeth the power of a King whose government is politic; for he can neither change laws without the consent of his Subjects, nor yet change them with impositions against their wills. With which accords Bracton, a learned Judge and Law-Author, in the Reign of King Henry the Third, saying, *Rex in Regno suo superiores habet Deum et Legem*; i.e., The King in his Realm hath two

superiors, God and the Law ; for he is under the directive, though not coercive Power of the Law.

Tis true, the Law itself affirms, *the King can do no wrong*, which proceeds not only from a presumption, that so excellent a Person will do none, but also because he acts nothing but by Ministers, which (from the lowest to the highest) are answerable for their doings ; so that if a King in passion should command A. to kill B. without process of law, A. may yet be prosecuted by Indictment or upon an Appeal (where no royal pardon is allowable) and must for the same be executed, such command notwithstanding.

The original happy Frame of Government is truly and properly called *an Englishman's Liberty*, a Privilege not exempt from the law, but to be freed in person and estate from arbitrary violence and oppression. A greater inheritance (saith Judge Coke) is derived to every one of us from our laws than from our parents. For without the former, what would the latter signify? And this Birth-right of Englishmen shines most conspicuously in two things :

1. Parliaments.
2. Juries.

By the *First* the Subject has a share by his chosen Representatives in the Legislature (or law-making) Power ; for no new laws bind the people of England, but such as are by common consent agreed on in that great Council.

By the *Second*, he has a share in the executive part of the law, no causes being tried, nor any man adjudged to lose life, member or estate, but upon the verdict of his Peers or Equals his neighbours, and of his own condition : These two grand pillars of English liberty, are the Fundamental Vital Privileges, whereby we have been, and are preserved more free and happy than any other people in the world, and (we trust) shall ever continue so : For whoever shall design to impair, pervert or undermine either of them, do strike at the very Constitution of our Government, and ought to be prosecuted and punished with the utmost zeal and rigour. To cut down the banks and let in the sea, or to poison all the springs and rivers in the kingdom, could not be a greater mischief ; for this would only affect the present age, but the other will ruin and enslave all our posterity.

But beside these paramount privileges which the English are estated in by the original Constitution of their Government, there are others more particularly declared and expressed in divers Acts of Parliament too large to be inserted in this place.

BOOKS AND NOTES

(Several of the usual departments of the BULLETIN are condensed under the above caption on account of limiting this issue to such items as relate to William Penn.—Editor.)

A new contribution to the list of Penn biographies is *William Penn, Quaker and Pioneer*, by Bonamy Dobrée. (Houghton Mifflin Company. Pp. 346. \$4.00.) This is by an English author who has formerly written biographies of Lord Chesterfield and John Wesley.

The author has an easy style, and a quick eye for the arresting incident. Most of the narrative flows smoothly and carries the reader's attention easily, although the effect is at times marred by the use of slangy expressions. Perhaps there is some tendency to make contrast by "playing up" Penn's mistakes and weaknesses—not a new idea in modern lives of Penn and of others. Reference notes and bibliography indicate a good use of both primary and secondary sources—although strangely the valuable life by the late John William Graham is not mentioned in the bibliography.

The author is not unappreciative of Penn's abilities and contributions. At the end he awards him a place in history "as sure as it is unique." Yet more than once he betrays the fact that he has little sympathy for and understanding of the spiritual side of Penn's life. He can tell in detail of the death-bed expressions of the youthful and pious Springett Penn, and then criticize the bereaved father for taking the scene too seriously, and suggest that "most of us" would wish to call the child a "disgusting little prig!" (Page 272.) There are other similar expressions that indicate an impatience of religious convictions and spiritual sensibilities. Hence one may readily doubt whether such an author can fully comprehend the character of William Penn.

Another new biography of the year is *The Penns of Pennsylvania and England*, by Arthur Pound. (Macmillan Company, New York. Pages 348. \$3.50.) This author is an American, well introduced by his former writings. He, like M. R. Brailsford and Bonamy Dobrée, is a non-Friend. Thus present-day Friends are having ample opportunity to see one of their greatest leaders as others see him.

The book is divided into three sections. The first, on "Penn the Sailor," follows the Admiral to the end of his life. The second, on "Penn the Quaker," is a biographical sketch of William Penn, the Founder, in 154 pages. The third section is on "The Later Penns," concluding the story of the five generations through which the male line extended.

The author does not pretend to original research but has written a readable, well-balanced, well illustrated account. Many readers will be glad to have the survey of the whole Penn family in one volume—including the "Family

Tree" in an appendix. The author's final characterization of the family seems to the present writer not quite fair to some of its members, but may be quoted here: "A desire to conform socially, punctuated by occasional excesses, marks the strain. Penn, the Quaker, escaped both blights by his conversion to a radical religion, and to that he owes his unique place in history. The later Penns, both orthodox and unorthodox, get into history by clinging to his coat-tails."

The present writer would place the Pound book ahead of Dobrée's for permanent usefulness, although the latter will make more impression for the present in literary circles. The old standard biography by Samuel M. Janney remains the greatest store-house of facts covering the entire life of the great Proprietor.

A very important announcement is that of a book, in press at this writing, on *William Penn, His Own Account of the Delaware Indians, 1683*, by our fellow member and Director, Albert Cook Myers. This account is from the original fourteen-page folio manuscript in Penn's own handwriting, with introduction, notes, portraits, views, and unpublished Indian deeds. The introduction includes a full account of Penn's previous relations with the Indians and a brief summary of his life prior to his writing the account.

The Editor of the BULLETIN is interested to know that Dr. Myers will state in this book that Penn's mother was a Dutch woman, and hence the great Proprietor was half Dutch. This is very important since several recent biographers, including Graham, Brailsford, and Dobrée, have been uncertain or have made Penn's mother Anglo-Irish. This one point well illustrates the value of the announced volume, the fruit of an almost life-long study.

The book is to be of about one hundred pages, small octavo, on fine paper, with more than thirty illustrations. The price is placed at three dollars and fifty cents. Orders may be sent to Albert Cook Myers, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The well known biography of William Penn by Sydney George Fisher has been put out in a new and attractive (Quaker gray) binding by the publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. The book is profusely illustrated, and represents a very careful study of the life of Penn. The new Foreword to this biography is reprinted with some adaptation, pages 90-92 above. The price of this volume has been placed at \$1.50, which is just half of the original price, the publishers hoping in this way to place the book within the reach of all.

Two valuable pamphlets have been published in 1932 by "The Schools Committee on Penn Memorials." The first one is entitled *William Penn and the Delaware Indians*. It contains several chapters, illustrated, concern-

ing the Indians and their mode of life, William Penn's dealing with them, and their later relations with Pennsylvania and the Federal Government. The second pamphlet is *On the Natural History of William Penn's Delaware Valley and Ours*. This gives Penn's own account (1682) of his Valley, and has valuable chapters on the geology and wild life of the district. A most interesting part of the pamphlet is entitled "Some Survivors of Penn's Woods." Here a map is given, locating the old trees found that must have been living in Penn's time. A series of articles was carried on this subject in the *Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, for some months. At last account about seven hundred trees had been nominated and about three hundred and eighty accepted by the Committee as genuine "Penn trees."

The two pamphlets mentioned above may be secured from the Committee, Edward E. Wildman, Chairman, Division of Science Education, Parkway at 21st Street, Philadelphia.

A very interesting collection of excerpts from the writings of William Penn was prepared for the Commemoration by Anna Lane Lingelbach, Ph.D., member of the Philadelphia Board of Education. It is published in an attractive pamphlet of 22 pages, and may be purchased for only four cents a copy at Friends' book centers. It should have a wide distribution in local meetings and schools.

One of the most important publications in connection with the Penn commemoration is *William Penn: A Bibliography. A Tentative List of Publications About Him and His Work*. This list was prepared by Mary Kirk Spence, Librarian of Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, in collaboration with Albert Cook Myers and others. While this list professes to be only tentative, it is very comprehensive, and well classified. No student of Penn's life can afford to be without it. It may be had on request from Hiram H. Shenk, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

Two addresses on William Penn given at the bicentennial celebration of Bucks County in 1882 have been reprinted in the form of a small pamphlet of 16 pages. They are by W. W. H. Davis, and former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Edward M. Paxson. The pamphlet has been distributed with the compliments of C. P. Cook, Narberth, Pa.

S. Lucia Keim has prepared a story of William Penn and the Indians for children. It is published in pamphlet form by the John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. It is interestingly illustrated, and contains suggestions for making the story into a play, to be enacted by children. It is sold at 60 cents per copy, with discount if purchased in quantities.

A notable addition to Quaker historical literature is a book entitled *The Literary Life of Early Friends, 1650-1725*, by Luella M. Wright, Ph.D. It was published by the Columbia University Press in 1932. It contains much reference to William Penn, and hence is mentioned in this place. It will be reviewed more fully at a later time, but may be characterized here as one of the most scholarly and valuable additions of recent years to Quaker historical literature.

A by-product of Miss Wright's work is a pamphlet of 60 pages entitled "Literature and Education in Early Quakerism." This may be had at 50 cents a copy by addressing the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

On the 10th of Ninth Month, 1932, English Friends held their special Pilgrimage commemorating the 250th anniversary of the sailing of William Penn for Pennsylvania. A goodly company, starting from Friends House, London, visited King John's Farm, Chorley Wood, where William Penn and Gulielma Springett were married in 1672. They also inspected Basing House, Rickmansworth, where the couple spent their early married life. Other points of interest were visited, and luncheon was taken at the Jordans Hostel. A feature of the program that must stand out in retrospect was an address on William Penn by John William Graham, whose life was so soon thereafter to come to its unexpected close. His address was described as "an admirable piece of work, in which brevity and brightness, as well as scholarship, were combined." An account of the Pilgrimage was printed in *The Friend* (London), 9 mo. 16, 1932, pp. 795-796.

Many American Friends received an interesting postcard reproduction of the William Penn treaty with the Indians (Benjamin West), inscribed as follows: "Pilgrims at Jordans commemorating the 250th anniversary of sailing of William Penn for Pennsylvania, 1682, send greetings to all Pennsylvanians."

In response to this friendly greeting, Friends' Historical Association sent to each member of Friends Historical Society (London), a copy of the program of the Penn commemoration in and about Philadelphia. Enclosed with this program was the following message, dated 10 mo. 24, 1932: "Greetings from Friends' Historical Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The enclosed souvenir program is sent with the compliments of Friends' Historical Association. On the envelope is a Penn Commemorative stamp cancelled on the first day of its issue in William Penn's 'green country Town' of Philadelphia. (Signed) Charles F. Jenkins, President. Anna B. Hewitt, Secretary."

Special reference should be made to the article (illustrated) in the *Friends Intelligencer*, 11 mo. 5, 1932, pp. 895-896, concerning the acorns gathered from oak trees in the Penn country of Buckinghamshire, England, and

kindly sent by officers of the Penn Club, in London, to Charles F. Jenkins, President of Friends' Historical Association. They have been distributed to various individuals and to Friends' colleges in America. Thus it is hoped that a new generation of "Penn trees" will soon be flourishing in America.

An enlarged Autumn number of *The Friend* (London) was published under date of 10 mo. 21, 1932. It contains a great deal of Penn material, including a valuable article on "Penn as Political Idealist" by our fellow member, Henry J. Cadbury, who, with his family, is spending the year in England.

A special William Penn anniversary number of *The Friend* (Phila.) was published 10 mo. 20, 1932, and a similar number of *Friends Intelligencer* on 10 mo. 22, 1932. Both of these issues contain valuable articles, historical and interpretative, concerning William Penn.

President W. W. Comfort, of Haverford College, has given several public addresses on William Penn during the past year. A valuable article by him on the same subject appeared in the *Contemporary Review*, Tenth Month, 1932, pp. 453-460.

The following is taken from the minutes of the Directors of Friends' Historical Association at a meeting held in Philadelphia on Eleventh Month 2, 1932:

"The Directors of Friends' Historical Association desire to express their appreciation of the effective work done by some of the officers and members of the Association in connection with the recent exercises in and about Philadelphia, commemorating the arrival of William Penn in America in the Tenth Month, 1682. The Directors desire especially to commend the work of Albert Cook Myers, whose efficient and unceasing labors were the essential factor that made the commemoration possible."

The Editor has long wished to secure a true copy of the Memorial to William Penn, drawn up after his death by Reading Monthly Meeting, England. For a time it could not be located. Recently, however, by the help of Anne Gary, an American student at Oxford University, it has been found, and by the kind permission of Berkshire and Oxfordshire Quarterly Meeting a photostatic copy of it has been secured for the Quaker collections of Haverford College. It discloses some slight omissions and inaccuracies in the reprints in Janney and other biographies, but nothing of importance. A part of the first paragraph, usually omitted in reprints, is as follows:

"Our Friend William Penn departed this Life at his House at Ruscomb in the County of Berks. the 30th of ye 5th mo: 1718. & his Body was Convey'd thence the 7th of ye 6th mo: following to Friends burying-ground at Jordans in ye County of Bucks: where he was honourably

interr'd being Accompanied by many frds: & others from divers parts. . . ."

The photostat received also contains the letter of Reading Monthly Meeting to Berkshire Quarterly Meeting, reporting on conditions in the Society and making the following reference to William Penn:

"One Publick Friend deceas'd vizt: our worthy & honourable Elder William Penn of whom we have herewith sent our Testimony & in the remembrance of ye precious Seasons that many of us have had wth: him a supplication remains on our spirits to ye great & merciful God that he would be pleas'd to fill up the rooms of such faithful Elders & Ministers to his own Glory & the Churches Edification."

Eleanore Price's beautiful pageant-play, "Thou Philadelphia," described above, should be widely used in the future by schools and other groups interested in American history. Fortunately it has been published, and is available at one dollar the copy by addressing Eleanore M. Price, Moylan, Pennsylvania. Its attractive form should make it a suitable Christmas gift in Friends' homes.

There is a brief article on "William Penn and Pennsylvania," by Samuel Graveson, Warden of the Penn Club, in *Friends Quarterly Examiner*, Tenth Month, 1932, pp. 333-341.

The two valuable addresses on William Penn, given by Rufus M. Jones and Frederick R. Griffin at Arch Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, on Tenth Month 23, were printed in *The Friend* (Phila.), 11 mo. 10, 1932.

The following is the text of the message received from the Quaker President of the United States, Herbert C. Hoover, at the time of the Penn Commemoration in Philadelphia, Tenth Month 24, 1932:

"I regret that earlier commitments make it impossible for me to attend the celebration in Philadelphia of the 250th anniversary of William Penn. The influence of his benevolent spirit and his idealistic faith has grown with time and has been a potent force for peace, right dealing and progress in the State which he founded. I share in the spirit of reverence being paid to his memory, and I ask you to greet for me all those who take part in this observance."

EDITOR'S NOTE

On account of his increasing duties at Haverford College, the writer now finds it necessary to resign his position as Editor of the BULLETIN, after eleven years of service. He desires to thank the many members of Friends' Historical Association for their friendly and appreciative support of his efforts. He is especially indebted to Elizabeth B. Jones, who has been a painstaking

reader and critic of the BULLETIN in proof; also to Anna B. Hewitt, Secretary of Friends' Historical Association, who has been an efficient helper in many departments of the work. Thanks are also due to J. Roland Gilbert, President of the Lancaster Press and a member of Friends' Historical Association, who has taken a personal interest in seeing that the BULLETIN came from the press in attractive form.

The retiring Editor is happy to announce the appointment by the Directors of Friends' Historical Association of Thomas K. Brown, Jr., Ph.D., to the position of Editor. Dr. Brown was formerly a professor in Haverford College and is now a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. He is highly trained and well experienced in scholarly research and editorial work. A recent contribution by him was the translating into English and editing of Jorns, *The Quakers as Pioneers in Social Work*, 1931. Friends' Historical Association is fortunate in securing his services. He will begin his editorial work by editing the Spring BULLETIN of 1933. His address is 226 Dickinson Avenue, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The combined Index, covering the past five years of the BULLETIN (1927-1931), will come from the press in the near future. A copy will be sent gratis to each member of Friends' Historical Association on request.

The back files of the BULLETIN, kept by Friends' Historical Association, would be well supplemented if members could supply copies of Volume 15, No. 1 (1926).

Address

ANNA B. HEWITT, *Secretary*,
Haverford College,
Haverford, Penna.



THE FIRST
FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE

IN PHILADELPHIA

BUILT IN 1683

OF PINE BOARDS FROM NEW YORK

STOOD ABOUT 36 FEET

NORTH OF THIS MARKER

HERE WILLIAM PENN WORSHIPPED

AND HERE WERE HELD

EARLY SESSIONS

OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSEMBLY

AND OF THE

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURTS



MARKED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE FRIENDS' HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1932

Tablet erected Tenth Month 24, 1932, by Friends' Historical Association at 124 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



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